INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXI NO. 104 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

IRISH OATH BILL BECOMES LAW

Out Of The Gloaming.

When the Chairman of the Standing Committee rebuked the members for a betrayal of confidence, they all looked at Mr. Tairsee, who eagerly explained that he did'nt do it, please Sir. Well, well, the Gandhi cap fits him all right.

* * * *

As a triumphant and final reputation of the charge, so far as he was concerned, Mr. Tairsee asserted that the press with which he is connected did not publish the confidential report. Since when did he take to the journalistic profession?

* * * *

The Chairman appealed to the sense of honour of the journalists not to betray the confidence of the Committee. Journalists are hardly in need of lessons in honour from a body that discarded its own honour when it closed its doors to hide the shameful thing it was doing.

* * * *

Journalists, moreover, will continue to interpret their obligations of honour by their sense of public duty. And one of their chief public duties is to draw aside the purdah when dirty work is going on.

* * * *

But this doesn't apply to the Babe, who was only peeping and prattling about what she saw out of mischief—as usual. She really ought to be well spanked. Won't Oscar oblige?

* * * *

The Brown Shirts have raided German Workers' Banks and their accounts have been seized. This is done to unite the Trade Unions. We wondered how Hitler would solve that financial problem we mentioned yesterday.

* * * *

This new method of achieving unity must be a great help to the depleted Nazi war-box, no doubt now almost empty with so many claims on it, and German trade on the wane. "Unity talks" is the Nazi slogan to-day—like money.

* * * *

"London Calling Yeravda" says a headline. They're getting busy already with the removal of ignorance and misunderstanding. The next call will come from Whitehall.—S. O. S. "For God's sake send more gold!"

* * * *

France is willing to agree to a Tariff Truce, provided she is enabled to meet the varying changes in the sterling and dollar. That is what every other fellow wants, so instead of a truce there is more likely to be a new Tariff War on a bigger scale.

* * * *

More strength to Mr. H. P. Mody's elbow. He has been appointed the first President of the Indian Employers' Federation, with Sir Edward Benthall as his trusty second-in-command. There is a family feeling between these Indian and European capitalists, though they keep up their hostilities in public.

* * * *

The need for such an organisation we are told, has become more imperative now than before, owing to the impending constitutional changes. "Let's get together boys! Democracy is about to bust on us."

* * * *

The U. P. Administration Report is a brave document and says that the province has now turned the corner. It may be because Sir Malcolm Hailey has gone away. Before then it hardly dared to peep round the corner.

* * * *

We are told further that the U. P. has emerged triumphantly from a "dark chapter" in its history. At least the Government revenues have, if not the cultivator, for whom the "dark chapter" continues indefinitely.

* * * *

The Spanish Republic has confiscated the estates of all Spanish grandees, except the Duke of Wellington, according the new law. Special safeguards for British interests in Spain, apparently.

* * * *

A Madras Paper complains that the rupee is drifting. So is India's gold and every other darned thing in the country.

* * * *

"We are not enamoured of the Japanese proposals to 'regulate' her products coming into India" writes the "F. P. J." Neither is Japan. All she wants is to douse Indian bazars with her products, until our cotton mills become a thing of the past. These proposals are mere eye-wash for Britain and India both.

* * * *

"A Culture Rally in Turkey" says a heading. This is a mean kind of insult to the Sage of Thakurdwar, the monopolist of culture in the East, when he is not here to defend himself.

* * * *

The lecturer was emphasizing the demoralizing effect of divorce. "Love", he said, "is a quest; a proposal, a request; the giving of a daughter in marriage, a bequest; and marriage itself the conquest. But what is divorce?"

Voice from the audience—"The inquest!"

MAHATMA LOSES WEIGHT

I Knew My Nurse Would Come SaysGandhiji To Mrs. Naidu

TAGORE APPEALS TO HIM TO RE-CONSIDER

POONA May 3.

It is learnt that Gandhiji has lost about five pounds weight in the course of the last week.

He wighed 103 pounds and twelve ounces, and this morning his recorded weight was 93 pounds.

An intimate associate of his attributes this to those three anxious days and nights he spent preceding his decision, when in his words "a tempest was raging" within him. But those who saw him this morning found him well.

LOOKING FORWARD TO IT EAGERLY

"I am looking forward to the fast in the happiest frame of mind and with the greatest of confidence in the necessity for it." he declared in a press interview.

Asked what he would have his associates to do during the fast, Gandhiji said: "They should simply conduct the drive against untouchability and that in the gentlest manner possible so that the heart of the Sanatanists may be won over."

Asked if he was making his own arrangements for medical and other help during the fast, he said that everything depended on the authorities, nor had he any idea what arrangements he would make if he was released.

MRS. NAIDU TO NURSE HIM

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here this morning and interviewed Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon. She intends to stay here during the fast and said: "I have come to nurse him."

Gandhiji, it is learnt, has not yet receieved General Smuts' cable published this morning and he said that he did not wish to reply before he actually received the message.—A. P.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

WE CANNOT SPARE YOU

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore sent the following message to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Great anxiety darkens the country owing to your tragic resolve. Pray reconsider your decision in the name of humanity which cannot spare you now. We claim your living guidance in these fateful days of India's history, when our future is being shaped and our millions depend upon your wisdom."—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU TO NURSE MAHATMA

POONA, May 3.

"Each man to his own destiny," was the observation made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on arrival here. She was to have undergone an operation at Hyderabad, but postponed it on hearing of Mahatma Gandhi's decision.

Mrs. Naidu expects to stay here during the fast and will place herself entirely at Gandhiji's service.

"I knew my nurse would come," were the words with which Gandhiji received Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She spent more than two hours with Gandhiji.

Among other visitors to-day were Drs. G. V. Deshmukh and Sathe of Bombay.

Dr. Deshmukh, it is understood, examined Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who, it is reported, is suffering from nose trouble.

Dr. Deshmukh suggested that Sardar Vallabhbhai should undergo an operation, but the latter, it is reported, in view of Mahatma Gandhi's impending fast, wished that the operation be performed after that.—A. P.

SHAUKAT ALI FOR SIMLA

Will Seek Interview With Viceroy

DELHI MEETING

Will Discuss Communal Problem With Muslim Leaders

Maulana Shaukat Ali left tonight by the Delhi Express reaching there on the fifth morning and will be staying with Doctor Ansari.

While there, it is understood the Maulana will be meeting Muslim leaders of various schools of thought including Mr. Sherwani, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Mr. Choudhri Khaliquzzaman and will discuss the communal problem.

Maulana Shaukat Ali wired Doctor Iqbal requesting him to come to Delhi and take part in the informal discussions.

Replying to enquiries by Maulana Shafee Dawoodi and Haji Seth Abdullah Haroon, Maulana Shaukat Ali asked them also to meet him at Delhi. Staying at Delhi for about three days the Maulana will be visiting Alwar where he had been invited. He then proceeds towards Rampur to meet relatives, wherefrom he will proceed to Simla to seek interview with the Viceroy.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

Malaviya To Confer With Shaukat Ali

BENARES, May 3.

Pt. Malaviya is leaving for Allahabad this afternoon to preside over a conference of caste Hindus. From there he will be proceeding to Delhi to confer with Moulana Shaukat Ali regarding the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem.—A. P.

FURTHER LEASE TO LEGISLATORS

Bill Passes First Reading In Lords

LONDON, May 3.

The Bill to amend the Government of India Act, relating to the extension of the duration of Governors' Legislative Councils was introduced in the House of Lords by Viscount Hailsham on behalf of Lord Irwin and passed the first reading without discussion.

The object of the Bill is to extend the life of the present Councils in order to avoid upset and expense of a general election, while the form of the constitution is being remodelled.—Reuter.

SIR P. PATTANI SAILS

ADEN, May 3.

Sir P. Pattani, who is convalescent, is proceeding with Lady Pattani by S. S. Mooltan.—Reuter.

INFLATION APPROVED

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The House of Representatives has passed the Inflation clause which the Senate has already approved.—Reuter.

DELIGHTED TO BE BACK

Bucked Up With Success Says Macdonald

IN FULL AGREEMENT

Pleased With Washington Transactions And U. S. Action

LONDON, May 3.

Greetings by a number of Cabinet members, including Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Thomas, Lord Sankey and Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, was reinforced by cheers of the great crowd on the platform when Mr. MacDonald arrived at Waterloo from Southampton.

He told Reuter: "I am delighted to be back in London, and I am bucked up with the success of my mission.

"I am very pleased indeed with the whole of the transactions."

Mr. MacDonald said, he had met a man who sincerely trusted in getting things to move in the world, and they had found themselves in completest agreement.

His journey had realised all expectations, the first result of it being the American delegates' helpful action at the Disarmament Conference.

Mr. MacDonald denied that he invited Mr. Roosevelt to visit London. He intimated that he would answer the question in the House of Commons to-morrow, regarding his visit to Washington and also that there would probably be a debate on it next Tuesday.—Reuter.

LONDON CONFERENCE

League Invites Sixty-Six Countries

GENEVA, May 3.

Sixty-six countries have been invited by by the League to attend the World Economic Conference in London on the 12th June, which will be the biggest international gathering ever held.

Fifty-six countries are members of the League, while ten outsiders include: the United States, Russia, Egypt, Afghanistan, Brazil and the Free State of Danzig.

The invitation adds that the American Delegation intends to ask the participating Governments to join the Tariff Truce.—Reuter.

PREMIER ON HIS AMERICAN VISIT

Broadcast Talk Expected On Friday

RUGBY, May 3.

The Prime Minister will reach Southampton to-morrow on return from America. He will, at earliest opportunity, give his Cabinet colleagues an account of his conversation with President Roosevelt. He will also make early statement in the Commons and is expected to give broadcast talk on his visit on Friday—B.O.W.

CHESTER CUP RACE

Dick Turpin Wins Favourite By Head

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 3.

The Chester Cup run at Chester to-day over a distance of Two Miles and Two Furlongs resulted as follow:—

Dick Turpin	1
Guiscard	2
Mandritsara	3

Fourteen ran. The winner won by head and Two lengths separated the Second and the Third horse.

The following were the starting prices:—

9/1 against Dick Turpin; 4/1 Guiscard; 10/1 Mandritsara.

Simla Wobbles Over Anti-Dumping Duty

Consul-General For Japan Will Meet Commerce Member To-day To Negotiate Matters Prior To Action

(From Our Own Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 3.

The Consul-General for Japan, Mr. T. Miyake, who arrived in Simla, a few days ago, will be meeting Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, for the first time to-morrow, when he will have preliminary discussions relating to negotions against measures under the Anti-Dumping Act.

Frequent correspondence is proceeding between Simla and Whitehall on this question, and nothing is yet known as to when decisions for further protective duty in respect of cotton goods will be taken.

There is no news in the Simla Secretariat regarding the suggestions, which Mr. Walter Runciman declared in the House of Commons as having been discussed with the Japanese Ambassador in London in connection with the Japanese competition with British goods in India.

It is stated here that the problem of India is not so much of competition of the British goods in competition with the Japanese goods, but of the Indian goods in competition with the Japanese goods.

REPRESENTATIONS GALORE.

On this question, the Government of India continue to receive representations from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore for an adequate protective duty to safeguard the Indian Industry, particularly the Textile Industry.

The Tariff Board Report on Cotton Industry is engaging the serious attention of the Government of India, but it is not possible to state when the report itself would be published.

Sir Joseph Bhore, speaking in the Assembly, informed in Delhi that the Report would be published well in advance of the Autumn Session. It is, therefore, considered probable that the report will see the light of the day by the end of this month.

PROVOCATIVE FABRICATION.

A recent Press message that the the Government have decided to raise the protective duty in respect of Textiles from 50 to 75 per cent. has received no confirmation here, but on the other hand, has been described in very well-informed circles of Simla as "provocative fabrication." One official remarked that such attempts to draw out the Government of India would always fail.

STUDENT GETS 5 YEARS JAIL

"Exemplary Punishment" Under Explosive Substances Act

BARISAL, May 3.

A sentence of five years rigorous imprisonment was passed on Sudhangsu Das Majumdar, a student of intermediate arts, by the Special Magistrate under Section 4 of the Explosive Substances Act.

Majumdar was arrested in connection with a bomb explosion on January 7, resulting in the death of a Bengali lad named Krishna. Majumdar himself was seriously injured and was treated in the jail hospital.

The accused pleaded he was perfectly innocent saying that the case was the outcome of enmity.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story and held that the offence called for an exemplary punishment.—A. P.

TAGORE FOR DARJEELING

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore proceeded to Darjeeling to-night.—A. P.

DAIL PASSES OATH BILL

DUBLIN, May 3.

The Dail has finally passed the Oath Bill by 76 to 56 votes.

The Bill now automatically becomes law.—Reuter.

DARING ROBBERY

Shop Rifled & Jewellery Worth Rs. 22,000 Removed

LUCKNOW, May 3.

A daring robbery was committed in the Chowk where the shop of Messrs. Badridas Moolchand was rifled.

The robbers after cutting the iron chains affixed to an iron bar cage, carried off jewellery, silver ware and silk worth more than Rs. 22,000.

It appears that the operation was carried on through an inside wall of a neighbouring shop.

The police are making investigation.—A. P.

SIMLA, May 3.—His Excellency the Viceroy held an Executive Council meeting.—A. P.

Simla:—Lt.-Col. H. L. Ismay, Military Secretary to the Viceroy has left the Viceregal Lodge and Lt.-Col. A. H. Muir has assumed the duties of the Military Secretary.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

OATH BILL SIGNED.

DUBLIN, May 3.

The Governor-General has signed the Bill removing from constitution the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty the King.—Reuter.

DUTCH PILOTS' THREAT.

AMSTERDAM, May 3.

Pilots of the Royal Dutch Airlines have unanimously decided to resign on July 1 in view of the forthcoming fresh salary cuts.

It is not expected that the threat will be carried into effect as it is hoped that pilots will withdraw the decision following arbitration.—Reuter.

P. & O. DECLARE DIVIDENED.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 3.

The P. and O. Company have declared an interim cumulative preference dividend of two-and-a-half per cent. for the half-year up to March 31.

No interim dividend will be paid on deferred shares.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted qualified Translators to translate French into English and vice Versa. Apply Box No. 385. "Bombay Chronicle".

Announcement & Wanted Managers.—Mr. K. A. Savadatti, Dharwar has been appointed as a Manager in Dharwar District on Rs. 110 p.m. after he deposited with us Rs. 260| cash. Wanted 5 more Managers in Bombay Presidency. Apply atonce to: Great Eastern Industrial Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (365).

Wanted—Gujarati Hindu clerk for shorthand, typing and general work in cotton merchant's Pedhi. Apply Box No. 388 stating minimum salary and experience to "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Medical Graduates. Those with business ability preferred. Apply Box No. 382. "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let at Paruck Wadi Girgaum Back Road one open airy block with garden. Rent moderate. (361)

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted Active Partner in a Mill Agency in a Foreign country, splendid Prospects. Technical knowledge and minimum subscription of rupees one lakh to the capital of the company essential. Apply Box 383, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to Sell Our Well-known Paradise Tea, outside Bombay. Apply Paradise Tea Co. P. O. Box 517, Fort, Bombay. (374).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Marvellous System to find Correct Cotton Futures. Rs. 2/-. The Book that will make the poor "Rich", the Rich "Richest." King Co., Fort, Bombay. (381).

Method of finding daily American cotton figures and prices. Secret revealed for a nominal fee of Rs. 100|-. Can be solved easily. Quite marvellous. Apply personally, Savoire-Faire, Topiwalla's Chawls, Goregaon (B.B. & C.I.) (386).

108. REPAIR WORKS.

Electrical and Radio Repairs—We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963. (5641)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

S. S. HAKODATE MARU.

Consignees of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 3rd instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 14. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 273 for 15 shares bearing Nos. 55119 to 55133 of the above company in the name of Framji Dorabji Bilimoria of the 2nd Carpenter Cross Lane, Mazagon, Bombay is lost or misplaced. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified in writing within one month from the date hereof to the company at their registered office. Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay. If no claim is filed within the time aforesaid duplicate certificate will be issued to the applicant.

GOOLAMHUSAIN B. SOMJI.
IDAUMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.
380

To Soothe and to Smooth your Skin
USE
AFGHAN SNOW
Sold every where.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DALPATRAM HARICHAND and MANILAL HARICHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 55, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with building, standing thereon admeasuring (667) in words six hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts and standing on the West of Kakadwadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 93 and 531, Collector's New Nos. 802 and 2574, Old Survey Nos. 532 and 536, New Survey Nos. 7827 and 7828 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 895 (2), 896, 897, 898 and 958, Street Nos. 52AC, 3, 34-36-38 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 466 Girgaum Division and bounded, on or towards the North, partly by the property of late Bhagwan Atmaram Joshi and partly by the property of Gopinath Krishnaji Khatri, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to the late Raghunath Ganesh and partly by the property belonging to Ichharam Rangildas and partly by the common passage belonging to the said Ichharam Rangildas and the Vendors and more particularly described secondly herein, on or towards the East by the Kakadwadi Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Bora Ibrahim Nurudin

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, situate at Kakadwadi bearing Cadestral Survey No. 485, Girgaum Division, containing by admeasurement (114) one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts and forming a common passage belonging to the Vendors and Ichharam Rangildas and bearing Survey No. 7822 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property firstly described herein, on or towards the South by Kandawadi Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Ichharam Rangildas and on or towards the West by the property of Borah Ibrahim Nurudin.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1933.

THAKORDAS, DARU, HEMANY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

6636

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR MAIN ROAD in line with Dadar Bar, near Dadar Station on FRIDAY, the 12th May, 1933, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Meghraj Rajaji and on account and at the risk of Hoorbai, widow and others the Mortgagors, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 5th April, 1932.

All that piece of Foras Freehold land (the cess whereof has been redeemed under Collector's receipt No. 95 dated 6th December, 1909) admeasuring about 2276 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house and a bungalow thereon situate at Dadar Road bearing Collector's Old No. 473, New No. 12480 and New Survey No. 1/2007 and Cadastral Survey No. 94 of Dadar Naigaum Division and Municipal F Ward Nos. 534 (1), 534 (1a), 534 (2), 534(2a), 534(3) and Street Nos. 74a and 74B, 76A and 76B; 74C; 72 and 72A and 70-70A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

LIKE PUNJAB EXPRESS
HEADING TOWARDS INCREASING POPULARITY DAY BY DAY
8th WEEK
NEW THEATRE'S GREAT MUSICAL HIT THAT HAS BEATEN ITS RIVALS HOLLOW
PURAN BHAKTA
Exquisite Music of KRISHNA CHANDRA, the Blind Singer of Bengal.
Supported by Master SAIGAL, Master KUMAR, ANWARJAN and other noted Stars.
DAILY: 6-30 & 10 p.m. WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI-TALAO.

The CARLTON
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST TWO DAYS!
Greta GARBO
John BARRYMORE
Joan CRAWFORD
Wallace BEERY
Lionel BARRYMORE
IN
"GRAND HOTEL"
NEXT SATURDAY
"LAUREL & HARDY"
IN
"PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES"
By popular request there will be an EXTRA SHOW daily at 8-30 p.m. next week.

LAST WEEK!
Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant—Sayajeerao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
FRIDAY, the 5th May
At 8-30 P.M.
SANT KANHOPATRA
(the scene of the Vithal Temple, at Pendharpur, specially prepared will be shown in this performance)
SATURDAY, the 6th May
At 3-30 P.M.
SAVITRI
SUNDAY, the 7th May
At 4-30 P.M.
SWAYAMVAR
Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 and 5 to 8 p.m. at the theatre.
Royal Opera House to be let. Apply to:—Aryan Electric Company Portuguese Church Naka Bombay 4. Tel. 24725.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 4th May 1933, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms Jewellery such as diamond rings, bracelets, pearl, ruby and diamond brooches, pearl and diamond pendants, neck-chains, bangles, silver rose bowls, gold brooches, necklets, cuff links.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Nagato Maru,	5901	30 April	5 May
x Tango Maru	6893	29 April	13 May
Suwa Maru	11000.	.....	16 May
*Hankow Maru	4104	1 May	19 May
*Hakodate Maru	5303	3 May	17 May
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	30 May
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 May	31 May
Hakozaki Maru	10500	..	12 June

*Do not carry passengers
x Calls at Colombo from Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10500.	10 May	27 May
Katori Maru	10,000	25 May	12 June

Subject to Alteration without notice

Passage Rates from Bombay

PORTS	Single 1st	Single 2nd	Return 1st	Return 2nd
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	—
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	25	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

• Reduced Rates from Colombo to Europe.
• Summer Round Trip fares from Orient to Pacific-Coast Ports.
• Special Through Rates Orient to Europe via America and Canada

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departur
Havre Maru	24th April	13th May
London ,,	9th May	23rd ,,
Atlas ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Altai ,,	8th June	17th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th July

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD (Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay
'Phone Nos. 22150 Telegrams "Shosen."

IF GERMANY WANTS JUSTICE

She Must Treat Minorities Justly, Says Liberal M.P.

Major H. L. Nathan, Liberal M. P. for North-east Bethnal Green, in a speech at Leytonstone in mail week said:—

How can Germany talk of equality among the nations of the world when she practises ghastly differentiation among her own subjects? She is anxious and rightly anxious, to resume the full rights of nationhood. But how can she justify her claim when she denies to a minority an independence and a measure of toleration now conceded by every civilised nation in the world.

I cannot believe that the best elements of Germany will remain silent on this question. The cry goes up from our friends, 'I am a German citizen.' The German nation surely cannot be deaf to that. It is not a whine for mercy it is a demand that in the name of honour and justice the Jewish race should be accorded that protection to which their membership of a great nation entitles them.

If Germany wants to be treated as a Great Power she must behave as a Great Power: if she wants peace she must ensue it: if she desires justice she must first establish justice firmly among her own people.

TRIUMPH MOTORS

The comfort of big cars is provided in the new Triumph Models. The bodies have an extremely fine appearance and have flush-fitting sliding roofs giving full protection against rain and draught. The seat cushions are deeply set and are elaborately upholstered. Large windows and high windscreen give a wide range of vision. The long supple road springs and the hydraulic shock absorbers with which the cars are fitted, give them added smoothness and comfort.

Safety has been a primary consideration with manufacture in the production of these cars. Efficient Lockhead hydraulic brakes, which ensure even-braking on all wheels has been provided on these cars with "Protectoglass" all round, all controls being placed conveniently to hand. The car has four wide doors giving easy entrance and exit. Petrol tank is at the rear of the chassis and the car is equipped with bumper bars in front and rear, electric windscreen wipers and dipping head lights.

Superior workmanship and the highest quality materials are used in the construction of all Triumph bodies. These are coach-built, panelled in aluminium and produced under individual supervision. They are not "Mass Produced." Sound coachwork, prolonged life body quietness and artistic outline are thus obtained. Spacious interiors provide room and comfort for all. Four wide doors on all saloons give easy entrance and exit. The seats are luxuriously upholstered in real leather and the seat cushions, together with back-rest angles, are carefully shaped to provide maximum rest and comfort during the longest journey. Every consideration is given to the case of operation of such features as windscreen, sliding roof and side-windows.

The Super Eight Four-door Saloon is unique in that it has no control door pillar. Exceptional ease of entry is thus obtained and the doors when closed are secured by an ingenious and patented lock. All saloons embody the new Triumph Streamlined "Airflow" front, clean and dignified in appearance and offering the minimum of wind resistence.

The ration selected makes it seldom necessary to change into second gear. The constant and close ratio third speed gears—of double helical type—are absolutely silent and the change between any gear is remarkably easy.

All the gears are unusually robust, the gear shafts being of large diameter and short length, ensuring and maintaining the silence that is a striking feature if this Triumph 4-speed gear.

A positive safety catch is provided for the reverse gear.

The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., are the sole agents.

HITLERISM IS ARYANISM

Germany's Nazi Govt. Stands For Preservation Of Aryan Culture

The new Civil Service law of the Hitler Cabinet provides in principle that Germany shall be governed only by "Aryans."

Thousands of officials of the old regime will be dismissed, and Jews will no longer be admitted into Government employment.

The new law stipulates that officials are to be considered Jewish, if one of the four grandparents was a Jew.

A large-scale "swearing-in" parade to be followed by a grand march-past in the famous Unter den Linden, was arranged by the Steel Helmet League of Berlin.

The Press, however contained the curt announcement that "in accordance with the wishes of the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Captain Goering, the parade will not take place."

This is but one of the many incidents which give credence to the feeling that serious differences of opinion and clashes of interests are disturbing the much-vaunted unity of the National front.

PUBLIC SECURITY.

On the ground of the necessity for the "restoration of public security and order, and the prevention of possible future treasonable action," the Konigsberg district President has seized and confiscated the Otto Braun House, headquarters of the Labour movement, at Konigsberg, together with all its contents, and has also confiscated the printing offices of the Socialist daily, "Konisberger Volkszeitung."

At Cologne, the August Bebel House, containing the "Rheinische Zeitung's" offices, has been taken over by the State and rented to the local Fascist organ "West Deutsche Beobachter."

MAHOUT'S SAVAGERY

Serpent's Fang Inserted Into Elephant

AVISAWELLA, April 26

That a mahout whose services had been discontinued took revenge by inserting the fang of a poisonous snake (polonga) into the elephant's body was stated in the Police Court of Avisawella before Mr. M Chinnaiyah when Sub-Inspector M W P. Mohammed of Dehiowata charged two men named L. Mohotthamy and Y. Punchimahatmaya, of Deraniyagala with mischief and cruelty, treating an elephant by inserting into its body a fang of a polonga.

The accused, who were defended by Mr. V. C V. Kelaart, pleaded no guilty.

According to the prosecution, it appears that an elephant belonging to A. G. Appuhamy of Dehiowita was fethered in a compound by the side of a road. One night some wayfarers heard the animal making an unusual noise, and on going near it, found the first accused, who had been at one time the mahout of the elephant in question on the elephant while the second accused was standing by the side, lifting up the iron weapon used in taming elephants. Out of curiosity the wayfarers asked the first accused what he was doing on the elephant at that time of the night, and he replied that the elephant was grateful enough to recognise him, and therefore he wanted to be on the animal for a couple of minutes, as he loved the animal.

The wayfarers proceeded on and a couple of days later met the owner of the elephant, who said that some enemy had inserted the poisonous fang of a polonga into a delicate spot in the animal's body, and that the animal was in a very serious condition. Then the wayfarers told the owner what they had seen, and the owner informed the Police.

ELEPHANT DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. F Beligodapitiya, President, Village Tribunal, Dehiowita, giving evidence stated that he was an elephant owner, and was skilled in treating sick elephants. The complainant brought his elephant with a severe wound in the animal's back, which the complainant described as an abscess, but the witness, after examination found out that some poisonous matter had been at work and later extricated the fang of a polonga from the wound.

The elephant was in a critical condition, and was in danger of its life.

The Magistrate ordered the first accused to furnish bail, and fixed the trial of the case for May 6.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

ADOPTION OF INFLATION AMENDMENT

Trading Sentiment Bullish

SPECULATIVE & TRADE DEMAND ABSORB PROFIT-TAKING AND SOUTHERN SELLING

U. S. A. Senate Passes Unemployment Bill

Bombay, May 3.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market early declined on pressure of selling but rallied later on bull support. Prices again declined on realising.

The market opened at a decline of 12 points with general selling and a further decline of 5 points from the opening level registered the lowest level of the day. The market seems to be overbought but adoption of inflationary amendment and passage of the unemployment bill by the U. S. A. Senate empowering President Roosevelt to increase the public works programme created a bettr feeling and profit-taking sales together with Southern selling were readily absorbed by speculative and trade buying. As soon as selling pressure was over prices assumed hardening tendency and a rise of about 25 points recorded from the low level reached soon after the opening of the market. There was marked absence of selling and the market displayed cheerful tone. Towards the close there was some long liquidation which caused a small setback of 4 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 5 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 8.25c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 9 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 8.07c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 to 8 points. There was a general wave of profit-taking. There was a mixed feeling. Trade calling and straddle buying were off-set by hedge selling. The market closed quiet but steady at decline of 4 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.73d. per lb.

EAST INDIANS.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points with July 4.72 and October 7.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ruled easy on realising. Sakels closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points with Spot Sakel cotton 13 points higher at 7.68. Uppers ring was easy and futures declined 9 to 11 points but Spot cotton advanced 9 points at 6.91d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 11 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July highest 8.27+07.
N. Y. July lowest 8.03—17.
N. Y. October highest 8.50 (2-48 p.m.).
N. Y. October lowest 8.25 (10-11 a.m.).

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market looks temporarily overbought but would buy again on important reaction.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Reactionary on profit taking but trading sentiment still bullish. Expecting inflationary indications in Roosevelts speech next Friday.

New York.—Speculative trade demand absorbed profit taking. Southern selling. House adopts inflation amendment. Farm Bill early passage expected.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Reactionary on profit taking but trading sentiment still bullish. Expecting inflationary indications in Rossevelt's speech next Friday.

New York:—Cotton renewed investment and speculative buying rapidly absorbed profit taking looks as if the market would do better.

New York:—Demand large speculative market affected favourably by advance in Wheat think chances are favouring a reaction in the near future.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

8-52 p.m.:—Heavy selling absorbed by trade. large business cloth. further inflation progress.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 2.

July 1933	8.23 + .03
October 1933	8.46 + .05
December 1933	8.62 + .05
January 1934	8.70 + .02
March 1934	8.85 + .03
Middling Spot	8.25

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, May 2.

May	8.07 + .09
July	8.21 + .05
Middling Spot	8.07 + .07
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	8.08
October	8.32
New York Noon Call:—	
July	8.16
October	8.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 2.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, May 2 10-10 a.m. quotations	To-day's Closing.
April 1933		
May 1933		5.43—04
June 1933		5.41—04
July 1933	5.51	5.41—04
August 1933		5.40—05
September 1933		5.40—04
October 1933	5.49	5.40—04
November 1933		5.40—04
December 1933		5.41—04
January 1934		5.42—03
February 1934		5.43—03
March 1934		5.45—03
April 1934		5.46—03
May 1934		5.48—03
Middling Spot		5.73

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 2

Sakellaridis—	
May 1933	7.27
July 1933	7.31
October 1933	7.38
November 1933	7.44
January 1934	7.52
March 1934	7.60
May 1934	7.65
F G F Spot	7.68

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 2

Broach	
Fuly Good (Good Staple)	4.88
Fine (Good Staple)	5.00
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.12
Oomra—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.85
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.15
Bengal—	
Good	4.16
Fine	4.20
Superfine	4.38
Scinde—	
Good	4.26
Fine	4.36
Superfine	4.46

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, May 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels May/June sellers 22/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels— May sellers 22
Wheat South Australian parcels April paid 25/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 2

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C & F Calcutta— Per cwt:— May/June sellers 7/6
C & F Bombay— May/June sellers 7/6
C & F Karachi— May/June sellers 7/6

LONDON METALS.

London, May 2.

	£.
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	16
Tin English Ingots	174-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 2.

Market: Market is quiet.

Spot	20-1/4
Forward	20-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Trading In New Cotton Crop Months

NEW BROACH RS. 215

Heavy Short Covering And Scarcity Of Contracts

Bombay, May 3.

The principal feature of the day was the commencement of forward trading in New Crop months in the local market.

The first transaction in Broach A./M. 1934 delivery was recorded at Rs 210/4. Most of the offices who were long in Broach J./A. delivery were transferring their purchases to new crop months, while Bazar operators were doing reverse business.

Broach A./M. 1934 delivery after opening, to-day, at Rs. 210/4 advanced to Rs. 211/12 on buying by offices and commission firms, but later on, prices eased off to Rs. 211/1 on selling by Bazar operators.

Following steady advices from New York, the local market opened at a rise of Rs. 1 per candy with Broach J./A. delivery quoted at Rs. 195/8. There was some liquidation and selling against purchases of next year crop, which depressed prices to Rs. 194/8. A local operator was reported selling freely, and the sales were absorbed by bazar operators.

The undertone of the market is steady, and all declining markets are likely to meet increased supports.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 8 points but the market opened strong at an advance of 18 points. There was extensive speculative and foreign buying a rise of 24 points was reported. This news unnerved bears in the local market and they were covering freely. There was scarcity of contracts and prices of Broach J./A. delivery rose to Rs. 199/-. At this level there was some profit taking and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	192
Broach J./A.	198/4
New Broach A./M.	215
Oomra May	181/4
Oomra July	183/4
Bengal May	153/4
Bengal July	158/4

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 3.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach A./M.	500	22,500
Bengal May	600	1,300
Oomra May	1,700	3,700

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 3.

	Extra Spr.-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good
M. G.:—					
Bengal U. P.	... 161	157	153	151	
Rajputana	... 158	155	152	149	
Panjab	... 157	154	151	148	
Oomra No. 3	185	183	181	178	...
Oomra No. 1	192	190	188	185	...
Oomra No. 2	188	186	184	181	...
Broach No. 2	... 195	193	191	189	
Punjab-Ame.	... 203	201	199	197	
Surat	... 235	233	231	229	
Rajpipla	... 233	231	229	227	
Navsari	... 242	240	238	236	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 3.

T. T. on London:	
Previous Close	1-3 5/16
To-day's Opening	1-3 1/4
To-day's Closing	1-3 3/8
Difference	plus 1/16

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

London, May 2

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)— Spot 8 1/8

RUBBER

London, May 2

Smoked sheets Standard Ribbed lb— Spot sellers 2 1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 2.

Gold bars fine per oz. £6:4:8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 2.

Banks Bills 3 Months Market Rate	0-1/2 p c to 0-9/16 p c
Bank Bills 6 Months Market Rate	0-3/4 p c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months Market Rate	2 p c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months Market Rate	2½ p c to 3 p c.
Interest Day to Day Loan	0-3/8 p c.
Interest 7-Days' Market Loan	0-1/2 p c.

The State Of Trade

Bombay, Wednesday.

Principal local markets are summarised below:—

MONEY—Tone steady. Call money at 2 per cent.

SECURITIES—Conversion list of the New loan closed. Operators take no notice. Less disposition to buy. Calcutta selling in the local market. Technical situation healthy. Trading position expected.

SHARES—Sudden Bull support at the close. Mill and Industrial Shares look up. Cements and steel active with upward tendency. Rise in commodities will create better feeling.

COTTON—Strong and active. Shorts covering fearing further rise. Undertone very good. Existence of short interest. Scarcity of sellers. New crop trading in Broach A.yM. 1934. Market looks like going up.

BULLION—Silver small business. Gold market irregular. New York advices easy. Professionals cautious.

SEEDS—Wheat steady on firm Chicago advices. Linseed quiet. Castorseeds and groundnuts realising sales. Undertone good. General feeling better.

YARN—More speculative inquiry but less business. Mills refuse to accept low bids. General outlook improving. Stocks in consuming districts low.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 2.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Anaconda Copper Mining	12 1/2
Int. Nickel Common	13 1/2
American Power & Light Common	8
American Power & Light Prefd. dol. 6	19
American Forn. Power Common	9
American Forn. Power Gold Debs	38
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 per cent.	18
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond Prefd. dol. 5	32
General Electric	20
Chrysler	18
General Motors	21 3/4
National City Bank	30
Columbia Gas	16
Consolidated Gas	51
American Tel.	100
National Dairy	18
Western Union Telg.	37 1/4
Drug Inc.	42
Standard Oil of New Jersey	32
Sun Life of Canada	270
United Aircraft	28
United Steel	47 1/2
Cheasapeake & Ohio	34
New York Central	27
Union Pacific R. R.	82
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	24
Public Service Co. of N. J	43
Guaranty Trust	274
United Corporation	8
Allis Chalmers	13
American Chicle Co.	44
American Can	81

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 3.

The local silver market opened quiet with Vaishakh quoted at Rs. 58/14 but there was scattered buying on better Shanghai closing advices. There was a small turnover of business and operators are inclined to await further developments in America. There was limited business in the gold market and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Ready Silver	59	0	0
Vaishakh	59	2	0
Jeth	59	10	0
Ready Gold	30	11	6
Vaishakh	30	10	6
Jeth	30	9	0

LINSEED OIL

London, May 2

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt— May sellers 17
Sept/Dec paid and sellers 18

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 3.

B.C. RATE— T T & D D 1/6.
LONDON— Banks Selling T T and D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 May/June.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 July/August.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept/Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 May/June.
NEW YORK— B.C. Rate TT 346
Banks Selling TT 344
Banks Buying TT 339.
PARIS— Banks Selling DD 634.
Banks Buying DD 644.
AMSTERDAM— Banks Selling DD 62.
JAPAN— Banks Selling T T 83 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 77 1/2 nominal.
HONGKONG— Banks Selling DD 94 3/4
SHANGHAI— Banks Selling DD 86 1/4.
SINGAPORE— Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA— Banks Selling DD 62 1/4.
BERLIN— Banks Selling 106 3/4.
CROSS RATE— New York/London 3.39 2nd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/4 3rd instant.

NO BUSINESS ON SATURDAY

The local Cotton Market will remain closed on Saturday, the 6th inst. being a Mahomedan Holiday.

Japan/London 1/2 13/16 3rd instant.
London/Paris 84.13/16 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 23.92 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 17.28 2nd instant.
London/Ltaly 65.50 2nd inst.
London/Berlin 14.37 2nd inst.
London/Holland 8.31 2nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.38 2nd instant.
London/New York 3.88 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Steady.
Gold £6-3-9 1st inst; £6-4-8 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 1st instant; 20 3/4 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 1st instant; 30 3/4 2nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 36 3/16 1st instant; 35 5/8 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 9/16 per cent 1st instant; 9/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3/4 per cent 1st instant; 3/4 per cent 2nd instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:— Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 3.

TAXABLES.

2 1/2 p.c. G P Notes	38-1
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50	96-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	100-10
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds	101-8
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	99-7
4 1/2 p.c. 1934	101-14
5 p.c. 1939/44	106
5 p.c. 1940/43	106-7
5 p.c. 1935	103-14
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40	107-8
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	107-12

SHORT DATED.

4 p.c. 1931-36 (Tax Free)	100
5 p.c. (Tax Free) 1933	100-9
5 p.c. 1929-47	100-0
6 p.c. 1933-36	100-9

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	112-13
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B L D	107-15

STATE LOANS.

5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore Loan	110-0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	111-8

CORPORATION LOANS Taxables.

4 p.c. D P T 1974	94
4 p.c. M. Deb 1974	93
5 p.c. F. Deb 1959	106
6 p.c. M. Deb 1954	115
6 p.c. K P T 1956	115-4
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	107-12

Note:—3 1/2 per cent. Paper opened at Rs. 88/4 but declined to Rs. 88 on selling by Calcutta operators.

LINSEED

London, May 2

Linsed Calcutta London ton— May/June sellers £10-11-3
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton— May/June sellers £9-0-0
Linseed Bombay London ton May-June sellers £10-15-0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Sudden Rise In Mill Shares

STEEL SHARES ACTIVE AND FIRM

Bombay, May 3.

The rise in share prices continued this morning but showed signs of falling off during the afternoon. Towards the close within five minutes there was active buying prices flared up.

Mill shares opened steady with scattered buying and prices registered a rise of Rs. 5 as compared with last closing. At the advance there was increased long liquidation and prices were quoted slightly under the last closing. The market displayed tired appearance but within five minutes of the closing there was a sharp rumour of announcement of protection to the Indian textile industry. This rumour was accompanied with large buying orders from bull operators and a rise of 10 to Rs. 15 was registered from the lowest level in mill shares.

CEMENT SHARES.

In the industrial section there was steady demand for Sement shares which ruled steady and prices throughout the day were higher than the last closing. Towards the close with the sudden improvement in Mill shares, there was good enquiry and the closing tone was cheerful.

STEEL SHARES.

Tata Steel shares were fairly active with short covering and some fresh buying. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 50-14 but at the close they advanced to Rs. 51-6. Similarly Defds. ruled steady around Rs. 215 but finished firm at Rs. 218-12.

SUDDEN RISE.

The general sentiment is bullish and as pointed out before recent long liquidation had improved the technical situation. The market is ready to respond to bullish news which can be seen from the sudden rise registered in Mill shares within five minutes. Bombay Dyeing jumped to Rs. 776-4 from Rs. 763-12. Centuries rose to Rs. 232 to Rs. 241-4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 3.

Bombay Dyeing 772; 67; 73; 62; 73.
Centurp 236; 32; 36; 31; 41; 37.
Colaba 81-4, 81-14.
Crescent 50.
Fazal 351; 55; 46-4; 52; 56; 53.
Indore 367; 65.
Nagpur 330; 28; 30; 26; 30.
New Great 133; 35.
Pearl 158; 60; 57; 60.
Simplex 86; 88; 87.
Swadeshi 237; 40.
Burma 471; 66; 73; 76; 74.
Hydro 149-6; 149-1; 149-6.
Tram 131; 32-3.
Tata Def. 218; 12; 20; 15; 17.
Tata Ord. 51-4; 51; 50-12; 8; 50-14, 51; 51-6.
Bundi 24-6; 10; 12; 10.
Katni 266; 67.
Cement 258; 62; 61; 63.
Kohinoor 163; 64; 65.
Steamer 286; 88; 86; 88.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Face Value	Names.	Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance	337	
500	Bom. Cotton	N40	0
250	Bom. Dyeing	773	12
250	Bradbury	90	0
100	Century	237	8
100	Central India	330	
100	Colaba	81	14
110	Coorla	110	0
100	Crescent	50	
250	Currim.	48	12
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	480	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-4-3	
100	Elphinstone	2	0
250	Fazal	353	12
100	Finlay	95	0
1000	Framji Petit	100	
100	Gokak	126	4
1000	Hindustan	1800	
100	Indore	365	
50	Kastoorchand	7	4
100	Khatau	90	0
100	Kohinoor	165	
250	Laxmi	875	0
100	Madhowji	7	8
250	Madras United	82	8
1000	Morarji	525	0
250	Model	72	8
50	Mysore	102	8
250	New Great	135	
75	Oosmanshahi	N 81	8
250	Pabani	86	
250	Pearl	160	
100	Phoenix	348	12
25	Sassoon Silk	43	8
1000	Sholapur	3425	
50	Simplex	87	8
100	Swadeshi	240	
100	Swan	N 67	8
25	Tata	17	0
500	Vishnu	1650	0
1000	Western	975	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	84	6
25-50	Central	22	4
500	Imperial	1242	8
125-500	Imp. Contry	297	8
50-100	India	101	12
5	Union	4-7-0	

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	24-14	
70	Gwalior	66	0
250	Indian	263	12
40	Katni Def.	N1000	0
100	Katni Ord.	265	
75	Okha	108	0
10	Punjab	14	10
100	Shahabad xd.	274	6
100	United	86	12

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11	5
15-75	New India	24	10
200	Oriental	2875	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	12

ELECRTIC.

100	Ahmedabad	128	2
1000	Andhra Vly.	1415	
10	Ajmer	7	14
50	Bom. Tram	132-3	
100	Bom. Suburbun	139	6
10	Broach	12	8
100	Karachi	180	10
100	Poona	175	0
100	Surat	155	0
100	Tata Hydro	149	6
1000	Tata Power	975	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	782	8
100	Amr. Patty	111	4
100	C. Province	83	4
100	Dhon. Baramati	79	8
100	Gujrat	60	4
100	Mandra Bhon	73	0
100	Pachora Jamner	61	0
100	Sara Sirajgung	81	4
500	Tapty Valley	682	8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	17	12
30	Tata Steel Def.	22	0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	51	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	187	8
50	Belapur Sugar	178	12
250	Bom. Steam	288	12
125	Bom. Burma	474	6
50	Do. Contry.	N 160	0
8 sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2-12-6	
50	Bom. Telephone	77	12
100	Ind. Bleaching	197	8N.
100	Ind. Radio Df.	350	0
100	Do. Ord.	360	0
1000	Port Canning	650	
15	Scindia	12	10
30	Tata Construction	63	8
25	Tata Oil	16	4

PREFERENCE SHARES.

7	p c Andhra Vly.	1185	
6	p.c. Bom. Steam	257	8
7	p.c. Bom. Trams	76	0
5	p.c. Central India	502	8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	115	8
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	126	8
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13	2
7	p c Tata Hydro	120	13
7½	p c Tata Power	1250	
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	150	
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	81	8
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	12	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	560	0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 2

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c i f ton— No offers
Castorseed Bombay Hull c i f ton— May/June sellers £9-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent— May/June paid £10-5-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, May 2.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	13-1/4
Hongkong Shanghai Bank (London Register)	124
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-3/4
National Bank of India	41
Funding Loan 4 p c.	110-3/8
Conversion Loan	101
Rupee Paper	64
Indian Stock 3 p c. Sterling Loan	74
Indian Stock 3½ p c. Sterling Loan	86

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 2.

Spot Silver 35 1/2—3/4c.
July delivery 35.67
Tone:+Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 2.

T T London on Berlin	14.37½
T T London on Amsterdam	8.30
T T London on Brussels	23.87
T T London on Madrid	39.00
T T London on Milan	64.50
T T London on Berne	17.27½
T T London on Paris	84.81
T T London on Prague	112.25
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.89

Indian Stock 4½ p c. Sterling Loan 103-1/4
Consols 2½ p c. 75
War Loan 3½ p c. 100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c. 100-7/8

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 2.

Mahratta, Admson, Glasgow.
Parcunium, Olson, Abadan.
Trantenfels, Hilva, Hamburg.
C/c Kimberley, Wooster, New York.
Nurjehan, Smith, Moulmein.
Nowshera, Eadie, Bassein.
Sikh, Palmer, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 3.

Tannenfels, Wall, Hamburg.
Gogra, Marsh, Karachi.
Nuddea Cockburn, Bhavnagar.
Chakrata, Grace, Moulmein.

LANDING.

Bombay, May 3.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for Kobe.
Steamer Gamaria for Calcutta.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

S.S. Mahratta:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Mahratta arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S.S. Buecenium:—The B.S.O.S. and D. Coy's steamer Buecenium arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Trantenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Trantenfels arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Kimberley:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Kimberley arrived in harbour on Wednesday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nurjehan:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurjehan arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Nowshera:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Nowshera arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bassein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Tannenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Tannenfels sailed on Wednesday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Gogra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Gogra sailed on Wednesday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Nuddea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Nuddea sailed on Wednesday for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakrata sailed on Wednesday for Moulmein with Ballast.

S.S. Sikh:—The T M Coy's steamer Sikh arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 3.

2 Mahratta 4177, Calcutta 7|5, Grahams Tdg. Co.
4 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe 9|5, N Y Kaisha.
8 India 4077, Okha 5|5, L Triestino N Co.
9 Durenda, 4450, U. Kingdom, 13|5 M M & Co.
11 City of Kimberley 3980, Calcutta 4|5, F F Campbell & Co.
11 C|o Barcelona 3525, Karachi 2|5, K. Nixon & Co.
12 Clan Stuart 3590, Coast Ports 7|5, J Finlay & Co.
14 Takliwa 3742 E. Africa, 3|5 M M & Co.
15 Taunenfels 1758, Hamburg 3|5, L. Edwards Ltd.
16 Rajputana 9455, London 6|5, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Maur 649, Bangkok, N F F F Campbell & Co.
3 Bandra 1877, P Gulf 3|5, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957 Busrah, 4|5 M M & Co.
7Hankow Maru 2524, Japan 19|5, N Y Kaisha.
6 Nagato Maru, 4325, Singapore, 5|5, N Y Kaisha.
9 Nuddea 4956, Bhavnagar 3|5, M M & Co.
10-11 Nirvana, 3765, Bhavnagar, 5|5 M M & Co.
12|13 Hatipara 4845, Calcutta 4|5, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Nurjehan 3379, N F T Marrison & Co.
C|R Sikh 3288, Rangoon 7|5, T Morrison & Co.
F Chakrata, NF, 3|5, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind 4|5 P & O S N Co.
Behar 5|5 P & O S N Co.
Corfu 11|5 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Warfield 20/5, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co.
Clan Macnair 13|5 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 18|5 J F Co.
City of Poona 6|5, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Birkenfels, 274, L Edwards Ltd.
Grootkerk, 1715, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels, 2715 L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels 3|5, L Edwards, Ltd.

FROM ANTWERP.

Tejinka 3|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Taiwan 19|5 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Tawali 6|5, T M Co.
Victoria 8|5, M Italiana.
Arabia 4|5 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Col de Lana 7|5, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Lincoln 31|5, F F Campbell and Co.
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
Sawokla 8|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Yomachichi 8|6 L Edwards Ltd.
Silverwillow 13|5, Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE

Mirzapore, 6|5 P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 31|5 P & O S N Co.
Hakodate Maru 3/5 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 9/5 O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 14|5 P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 19|5 N Y Kaisha.
Tergutea 30|4, L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Strathaird 15|5 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya 6|5, M M & Co.
Tarea 20/5, M M & Co.
Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.

India 1|5 M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Rajputana, 6/5, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 1315, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India 5|5, M Italiana.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varsova 4/5 M M and Co.

FOR KOBE

Tango Maru 9|5, N Y Kaisha, Ltd.
Hankow Maru, 19|5, N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 5|5, N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Sikh 9|5, T M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipara 4|5, M M & Co.
Gamaria N F M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliwa 3|5 M M & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Jalvihar N F T M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Nuddea 2|5|33.
S.S. Chakrata 2|5|33.
S.S. Nagato Maru 2,5|33.
S.S. Nirvana 3|5|33.
S.S. Gogra 3|5|33.
S.S. Goldengate 3|5|33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 3.

S.S. Rajputana, for London:—133 bags groundnut kernals, T.S. Thadani & Sons; 200 bags ground nut kernals and 140 bags poppyseed, M Bhaichand; 135 bags turmeric, K Madhavji; 6 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 1 bale animal skins, M Esmail; 3 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co.

For Marseilles:—130 bags apricot kernals, M.A.A. Dehdasty & Bros.

For Alexandretta:—34 bales cotton yarn, M.A.A.L.A. Razak.

S.S. Tannenfels, for Rotterdam:—2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H.V. Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—133 bags niger seed and 114 bags kang grain, T. S. Thadani & Sons.

S.S. President Monroe, for New York:—11 cases cotton prints, Cox & Kings, Ltd; 67 bags gum karodrugguts, Hindustani Arts Exportya, T Narpor; 18 bales woollener; 12 bales cotton prints, Shamji May; 48 bags sandal wood, S Nowroji & Co; 200 bags gum karoya, S Khetsey & Co.

For Marseilles:—25 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co; 55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Genoa:—232 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 4 bales animal skins, Shamji Mal; 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 605 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 700 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Naples:—165 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. Maur, for Melbourne:—924 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Sydney:—372 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Brisbane:—124 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Adelaide:—494 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S.S. Tango Maru, for Kobe:—820 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 400 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co; 2000 bags cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd; 800 Co; 300 bales cotton raw, O Sulebales cotton raw, N Manilal & man & Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. Hankow Maru, for Moji:—10 tons scrap iron, Nissho Co. Ltd.

S.S. Nagato Maru, for Kobe:—25 bundles sandalwood, G Takersee 28 bundles sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co; 219 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co: 250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Hongkong:—15 bags dry fruits, D Vardhman.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd; 150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 50 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 3.

S.S. Varsova; Agents: M M & Co., from Busrah:—7 bundles silver coins, 747 bags mash, 2220 bags wet dates, 105 bales animal skins.

From Karachi:—97 bales cotton, 150 bags gram, 638 bags wheat, 325 bags barley.

S.S. Nuddea; Agents: M.M. & Co., from Rangoon:—25174 bags rice, 62000 pieces tea wood scantlings, 92 bags koolthi, 200 bags beans, 100 empty drums, 42 bags betelnuts.

From Tuticorin:—27 bags oorid husk.

From Calicut:—262 jottas coir ropes, 40 jottas coir yarn, 1677 bags cocoanuts, 522 bales cotton raw, 68 H|C tea, 371 bags copra, 100 cases coffee.

From Colombo:—100 bundles sheets, 40 bundles gunnies, 50 rolls roofing.

S.S. City of Leicester; Agents: J Finlay & Co., from Hull:—200 bundles steel bars, 79 bundles tubes, 188 bags alum, 1198 drums disinfectant fluid, 34 drums varnish, 2261 drums paint, 40 drums dental plaster, 60 drums turpentine, 930 drums linseed oil, 156 drums colour, 145 cases washing blue.

From Middlesbrough:—20 casks chemicals, 1198 bundles steel sheets, 99 bundles steel rounds, 38 bundles expanded metal.

From Dunkirk:—5779 bundles steel bars, 566 bundles steel joists, 528 bundles steel rods, 217 bundles tubes.

S.S. Clan Stuart; Agents: J Finlay & Co., from Liverpool:—29 drums colour, 74 drums pitch, 31 bundles steel rounds, 51 bundles steel bars, 201 bundles G E sheets, 200 bundles cement sheets, 63 bundles tyres, 500 bundles steel cuttings, 826 bundles troughs, 400 bundles middles, 42 cases E'ware, 25 cases biscuits, 70 drums paint, 2084 bags chemicals, 30 cases machinery.

From Manchester:—250 bales cotton piecegoods, 140 bales cotton yarn, 200 bales cottons, 480 cases machinery, 37 cases springs, 5000 bags chemicals.

From Glasgow:—1148 bundles tubes, 88 bundles joists, 625 bundles steel sheets, 215 bundles nails, 186 bundles boiler fittings, 150 bundles steel circles, 5000 bags fire bricks, 50 bags fire clay, 100 bales cottons, 50 bales cotton piecegoods 800 cases beer, 105 cases whisky.

From Newport:—2250 bundles G C sheets, 50 bundles steel poles, 110 bundles tin plates, 440 bundles hoops, 43 bundles steel plates, 30 drums turpentine.

From Fowey:—2006 tons China clay.

From Swansea:—649 bundles tin plates, 160 bundles steel plates, 3928 bundles G C sheets, 875 bundles G P sheets, 925 bundles copper sheets, 1637 bundles Y M sheets, 4458 bundles copper ingots, 100 bundles steel poles.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	206	198,500
Central India	402	171,268
Barsi and Nagar	.....	107,199
Hyderabad-Gaorani	78	47,927
Berar	2,618	429,641
Central Provinces	1,176	124,910
Total Oomras	4,480	1,079,445
Dholera	921	137,659
N.-W. Provinces	.....	6,613
Rajputana	8	55,304
Sind-Punjab	295	97,326
Broach	2,987	276,682
Coompta & Dharwar	419	43,509
Westerns-Northerns	400	39,325
Cocoanada	.....	1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3	16,270
Persian	.....	3,809
American	.....	61,312
Egyptian & African	1,237	34,597
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	55
Total	10,750	1,902,107

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 27th April. This year.
Europe	958	254,209
Japan & China	8,119	811,911
Coast Ports	300	10,432
Up-country by Rail	.....	87,350
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	16,892
Total	9,377	1,180,794

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, May 3.

The local produce market ruled quiet but steady. General feeling is bullish and Chicago Wheat Market is showing firm tendency. In the local market some of the operators are inclined to take profits on advancing markets. This liquidation is improving the technical situation and higher prices are likely to be reached in the near future:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Wheat May	4	10	3
Wheat Sept.	4	13	6
Linseed May	5	12	0
Linseed Sept.	6	3	9
Castorseed May	26	9	0
Castorseed Sept.	28	10	0
Groundnuts May	30	3	6
Groundnuts Sept.	31	3	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 3.

	Bales.
Khandesh	206
Central India	402
Hyderabad-Gaorani	78
Berar	2,618
Central Provinces	1 176
Dhollera	921
Rajputana	8
Sind-Punjab	295
Broach	2,987
Compta-Dharwar	419
Westerns-Northerns	400
Tinnivelly & Cambodia	3
East Africans	1,237
Total	10,750
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,343
Linseed	13,611
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	116
Ginegellyseed	232
Poppyseed	217
Groundnuts	4,302
Castorseed	2,913
Rice	716
Myrabollams	6,082
Cottonseed	1,297
Gram	1,612
Joowar	2,414
Bajree	1,014

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	162
Bengal F.G.	157
Sindh-Punjab Fine	161
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	157
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	190
Nagpur Savner Fine	190
Yeotmal Fine	186
Arvi Fine	187
Ellichpur Fine	186
Amraoti-Berar Fine	184
Khamgaon Fine	183
Mulkapur Fine	179
Khandesh Fine	179
Muthia F.G.	173
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	179
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	183
Ujjain-Shupaulpur F.G.	184
Broach F.G.	193
Punjab-American	204
Punjab-American mix	190
Cambodia	254
Miraj-Sangli	185
Compta Good	195
Bagalkot	185
Jinja	305
Busoga	311
Kumpala	315

COTTON STRADDLES APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay, May 3.

New York—Liverpool:—July 275 October 250 Jany. 238.

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach A./May (190)—Liverpool May 5,51 Rs. 49 at Exchange 1/6.; Broach J./Aug. (196) Liverpool July 5.49 Rs. 43 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J./Aug. (196)—New York July (8.23 Rs. 39 at 3.89 1/4 Cross Rate.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 310/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 8¼ lbs. Rs. 20/ per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80/ per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 2-5-33	7880000	9451000
Receipts Yesterday 2-5-33	20000	11000
Exports to date 2-5-33	6608000	7501000
Stock at Ports 28-4-33	4240000	4104000
Towns 28-4-33	1739000	1710000
Stock Liverpool 28-4-33	807000	836000
Visible Supply		
Risible Supply 28-4-33	8379000	8246000
Quantity in Sight 28-4-33	11805000	13984000
Quantity out of Sight 28-4-33	10230000	10935000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/9; Highest Rs. 26/15; Lowest Rs. 26/6/6; Closing Rs. 26/13.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 28/9; Highest Rs. 29/0/6; Lowest Rs. 28/8; Closing Rs. 28/13/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/3; Highest Rs. 30/8/6; Lowest Rs. 30/16; Closing Rs. 30/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 32/3; Highest Rs. 32/8/6; Lowest Rs. 32/1/6; Closing R[illegible]

LINEN AS CHEAP AS COTTON

Flax Discovery Will Eradicate Waste And Foster New Industry

Linen is finer than cotton.

Now a man has discovered how to make linen as cheap as cotton.

He is Mr. Frankland E. Smith, a British scientist. The Canadian Department of Agriculture are so interested in his process that they have made experiments which will mean that flax will be grown all over the Empire.

Flax is at present produced in a way which has hardly changed since the days of ancient Rome. But no foreign country using the old methods will be able to compete with Empire growers using the new one.

This is how Mr. Smith's process works.

Hitherto the flax fibres have had to be separated from the straw by decaying away the unwanted parts of the stalk.

This took about seven days. The yield was small, and so many impurities remained on the fibres that they had to undergo vigorous cleaning, which impaired their quality.

The average waste in producing fabric from raw flax amounted to more than thirty per cent.

But now the waste will practically disappear. Mr. Smith's process yields pure flax ten hours after the straw has been gathered.

The strands and fibre, it is claimed, are so strong that expensive delay due to the breaking of threads in the loom is obviated.

Government experts in Belfast the centre of the great linen industry of Northern Ireland, have exhaustively tested the process. They say it will revolutionise the textile industry.

Not only will it make linen available to all, but it will provide employment for thousands of people.

The cost of making linen in Ireland and Scotland, where some of the finest linen in the world has been produced, will be greatly reduced without affecting the workers' standard of living.

The quality of the linen made by the new process is said to be better than ever. The fabric is soft and practically indestructible.

It can be bleached in from three to twelve hours. At present bleaching takes a week.

It can be dyed, too, without any preliminary preparation. This will save time and money.

Every home will be able to have coloured tablecloths, towels, and sheets of the finest linen.

LABOUR M. P's.

Rich Men Given Preference Over Workers

The Socialist Party is going in for richer Parliamentary candidates.

This policy means that in the next Parliment the number of real working men M. P.s will be considerably reduced says "The Sunday Dispatch".

Men who lost their seats at the last election, and would-be candidates who are seeking constituencies, are complaining that they cannot be adopted.

£200 A YEAR WANTED.

Every time they present themselves to a Selection Committee ethey are asked "How much can you pay towards the constituency organisation? Can yau guarantee to find your election expenses?"

In the majority of cases £200 a year is wanted towards the constituency organisation expenses—to help to pay the salary of the agent and so forth.

Then the election expenses may amount to anything between £200 and 1,000 according to the size and character of the constituency.

RICH MAN WINS.

The result of this policy is that if a working man and a wealthy man appear before the Selection Committee, the rich man is invariably chosen.

In addition to the wealthy professional politicians, a certain number of trade union officials are being chosen, because they too— out of their union's political levy fund—are able to guarantee the expenses.

But the ordinary workman or clerk is getting a very poor show indeed.

TANNING INDUSTRY MUST BE PROTECTED

Will Not Government Come To Its Rescue, Seeing In What Precarious Condition It Is Now, Asks Mr. Jamal Mahommad

Delivering his Presidential Address, at the sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, on Saturday last, Mr. M. Jamal Mohammed Saheb said:—

In proposing the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts placed before you, I have to follow the tradition of saying something about trade and commerce. But I am sorry, that this is not a pleasant task, since the tale I have to tell, is not a cheerful one. Last year again, the depression stalked the world, augmenting distress. There could be seen no signs of a dawn of increased prices—the one crying need of the world. In India too, the devitalising slump continued, and almost the whole of commerce, industry and agriculture suffered keenly. The prices of commodities and the purchasing power of the people still persisted to remain at a miserable low ebb.

TANNING INDUSTRY.

The Indian tanning industry was no exception to this state of affairs. The prices of tanned skins and hides stubbornly stuck to the very low and uneconomical level to which they have fallen already, nay, there were even further falls. There were occasional flickers of a hope of firmness, but they passed away like all flickers without effect. Even the usual pre-New Year season of better demand proved disappointing this year. This trade and industry are in a miserable plight. They are dragging on with a hope that better times may come at any time and may come soon.

Apart from the world depression and such other things as the Exchange Policy of the Government of India, which are affecting this industry as they affect others, there are certain other factors which make the suffering of this industry particularly more acute than that of other industries. The important amongst such factors is the foreign competition, which the industry has been and is encountering in the markets of raw materials of our own country and in the leather markets abroad.

WIDESPREAD DEPRESSION.

On the top of this foreign competition, the world-wide depression and the indifference of the Government to the fate of this industry, came in another distressing factor in 1929, when America revised her tariff policy. America newly levied an import duty of 10 per cent. on tanned skins; 15 per cent. on tanned hides and 10 per cent. on raw hides and left raw goats completely free. Thus she has put a fresh handicap of 10 per cent. on our tanned skins and of 5 per cent. on our tanned hides as compared with raw skins and hides. This has, of course, seriously affected our trade with America.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

Tanning industry, which is a very important industry of the country and the premier one of our province, has got an important bearing on the economic position of the country. It is a great source of employment to the labour and of wealth in ordinary times to the country. Such an industry surely deserves all assistance at the hands of the Government, particularly so, when the proposed means of assistance—increase of the export duty will result in a double advantage to the country by bringing in on the one hand, a considerable amount of additional revenue to the Government without burdening the people of the land, and on the other hand, by giving adequate protection to an important key industry of the country. But it is a matter for regret that Government should still persist in refusing the assistance to the industry.

WILL GOVT. COME TO OUR RESCUE?

Again, only a few days ago, the request for protection has gone forth from that all-India body—the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry—in the shape of a resolution demanding the increase of the export duty to 25 per cent. on raw skins and 20 per cent. on raw hides. Will not the Government come to the rescue of this industry at least now, seeing in what a precarious condition it is? Or, if they hesitate to increase the duty themselves rightaway, will they submit the question to the Tariff Board for enquiry? Surely there can be no reason whatever to refuse to have the question examined by a body set up by the Government themselves. Will not our Government do even this much, while the Governments of other countries are so very actively doing great things for the betterment of their commerce and industry?

CHEAP JAP. IMPORTS.

While on the subject of the tanning industry, I have to refer to the menace that has been created by the cheap rubber shoes and the leatherette articles like suit-cases, hand-bags, etc., mainly imported from Japan. These extremely cheap articles are threatening the indigenous leather articles making the industry almost with extinction. Such a serious effect on this industry will, of course, adversely affect the tanning industry by cutting short a very large portion of the internal demand for leather. I hope, the Government will pay prompt and proper attention to this matter, and with the help of the Anti-Dumping Act, take the necessary steps to effectively check the import of the said articles.

TROPHIES WON ABROAD

Duty Must Be Paid On Them, Says Mr. Hore-Belisha

In the House of Commons on April 11,

Mrs. TATE (C.—Willesden) asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether he would consider classifying cups and trophies won as prizes in competitive sports in foreign countries under one heading for the purpose of import duties, and if he would instruct Customs officers at the ports not to charge duty on these articles.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Lib. Nat.—Financial Secretary) replied that it would not be suitable to classify all such trophies under one heading for the purpose of import duties. There was no power under the existing law to waive the appropriate Customs duties chargeable on them. He could not, therefore, issue instructions to Customs officers not to charge duty on these articles.

Mrs. TATE: As British subjects who win trophies abroad do real service to British industries would it not be possible to consider amending the law? (Cheers.)

Mr. HORE-BELISHA: From the Customs point of view a trophy is what it is made of. It is very difficult to discover a suitable alternative definition.

Mr. PERKINS (C.—Stroud): Do I understand that if I go flying abroad during the next vacation to advertise British aircraft and come back with a trophy I shall have to pay duty on it? (Laughter.)

Mr. HORE-BELISHA: I hope my hon. friend will carry out his threat.

EX-PREMIER IN TROUBLE

Francois Marsal To Be Tried For Breach Of Trust

M. Francois-Marsal, ex-Premier and five times Finance Minister of France, was summoned to the Palais de Justice on a charge of breach of trust concerning a sum totalling £400,000.

M. Seguin, co-director with M. Francois-Marshal in the trading business known as Societe Commerciale de l'Ouest Africa, has also been charged.

WHO WILL DEFEND

They will be defended by Maitre Alexandre Miller and, former President of the Republic.

The ex-Premier and ex-President have thus, in the law court, reversed the roles they played in Politics.

For in 1924 M. Millearand was compelled to take the unprecedented step of resigning from the Presidency of the Republic, and it was M. Francois-Marsal who, as Premier, endeavoured to defend him and was himself compelled to resign.

CHARGES

The charges against the ex-Premier are in connection with his activity for a syndicate formed to keep up the value of shares of the African concern.

M. Francois-Marsal is accused of having written losses amounting to £400,000 into the company's books. Other members of the syndicate will be charged.

M. Francois-Marsal and M. Seguin were members of the first board of directors of the Company in 1906.

The ex-Premier was questioned to-night by an examining magistrate.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh Shud 9. 1989
Muslim—Moharrum 8. 1352
Parsi—Avan 30, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 10m.
Sunset—7h. 1m.
Hightide—6-36; 19-23.
Lowtide—1-34; 12-38.
PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon 10th May. 3h. 34m. p. m. Last Quarter 16th May 6h. 20m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY. May 5.
Results of BSc., Second MBBS, and Third MBBS. Examinations, University Buildings. 2 p.m.
SATURDAY May 6.
Muharram: Public Holiday (Banks Closed).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE:—"Night Birds". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR.—"Hot Pepper". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Zaheri Sanp". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Prosperity." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:— "Purani Mukta". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Grand Hotel." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE:—"The Big Broadcast." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:— "Vagabond Prince." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-50 p.m.
ROXY:—"After the Ball." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES:—"Yellow Ticket." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Patit Pavan.
KOHINOOR CINEMA:— "The Mummy". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.:—Commercial Bulletin and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 Noon:—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.:—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.:—Bombay Market Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m.—News if available.
7-00 p.m.—"Moments Musical". The Weekly Chat on Musical Matters by Richard Meredith.
7-15 p.m.—A Violin and Pianoforte Recital. Mischa Elman: Violin and Mark Hambourg: Pianoforte.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
9-20 p.m.—Classical and Light Music by Bai Hirabai Harodeker (Of Nutan Sangit Mandali) with Dattaram Parwatkar (Sarangi).
11-00 p.m. God Save The King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben, News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Concert from the Imperial Hydro Hotel, Blackpool.
7-30 p.m.—Evenson, from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 p.m. The Week in Westminster.
8-35 p.m.—Concert by the Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-15 p.m.—Concert by the Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Regimental Marches (Gramophone Records).

HARIKIRTAN:—A Harikirtan (Sati Anusuya) will be held on Saturday the 6th May at 9 p.m. (S. T.), under the auspices of the S. K. B. Association, Bombay, at the residence of Dr. U. B. Narayanrao, at Girgaum, by Mr. Rao.

ST. MICHAEL'S ASSOCIATION.—The St. Michael's Association, Mahim will hold their Annual Summer Dance on Saturday the 6th May at 9-30 p.m. in the Mahim Fort. Prizes for Fox Trot Competition and Baloon Spot Dance. The Mid Night Merry Makers (Selected) Dance Band with Mr. Joe Judea at the Piano will be in attendance.

MASKATI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The number of outpatients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa Road of Surat in the month of April was: Men 3259; Women 2624; Children 3016 and Labour 9.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Nagato Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Monroe" will be accepted at the Genral Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR:—The weekly swadeshi bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall will be held this Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and 7th instant from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be a display of various Swadeshi articles. The public is requested to visit the Bazar and make their monthly purchases.

CURRENCY DEPTT. ACCOUNTS.
The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on April 30:—
(In thousands of rupees).
Notes in circulation 1,76,66,55.
Reserve: Coin and Bullion in India—Silver coin 95,70,24; Gold bullion 26,26,04; Silver bullion 15,88,16.
Securities (purchase price) in India 38,82,11.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.
On Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1933 tenders to the amount of £7,630,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 13 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 10th May, 1933 on the same conditions as previously announced.

CORRECTION RE: OOTY BANK HOLD-UP

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of 2nd May, a report appeared about the Ooty Bank Hold-up in which the amount stated to have been taken by the gang was given as Rs. 32,006-6-2. We are now informed that the amount is only Rs. 3,206-0-6 and that the major portion of the amount has been recovered.

BATTLE OF COTTON EXCHANGES

Shree Mahajan Hold Informal And Indecisive Meeting

A meeting of the general body fo Shree Mahajan Association Ltd., Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, was held on Wednesday morning to consider the desirability of changing the present premises of the Association.

As the meeting was an informal one no decision was taken, but it is understood that many of the members spoke in favour of changing the present premises and going back to the old premises.

The meeting was not open to the press.

It will be remembered that the Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd., claim to be in occupation of the premises in question and that Mr. W. T. Halpi recently filed complaints of trespass etc. against the owners who had placed a lock on the doors and refused him access and set guards to prevent his entry.

SUMMONS AGAINST MUSLIM COUPLE

With reference to the report that appeared in our issue of 1st May (Evening Edition) and repeated in the City Edition, the next day, under the caption "Summons Issued Against Muslim Couple", it should be made clear that Mr. Kazarani (complainant) stated in his information that Akdas Khanoum (Mrs. Mirza) was a distant relative of his, and not Mr. Mahomed Ali Mirza, as wrongly stated therein. Again the amount of the Bill passed by Mrs. Mirza in favour of complainant was 780 Tomas and not 750.

SECRETARY'S EMBEZZLEMENT

A Shareholder writes:—
Referring to the article in Wednesday's "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading 'Secretary's Embezzlement and the President knew it all", I understand that Mr. S. S. D'Cunha has filed a complaint in the name of the Mangalorean Catholic Co-operative Credit Society, against the ex-Secretary, Mr. S. D'Silva, for criminal breach of trust, forging of receipts and false accounts, alleging at the same time abetment by the President. I wish the readers to know that this step taken by Mr. D'Cunha, is on his own initiative and not on that of the Society.

"CONFIDENTIAL" TALKS AND PRESS

Municipal Standing Committee Chairman Appeals To "Sense Of Honour" Of Journalists

An appeal to the sense of honour of journalists was made by the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner on Wednesday, when they met in the regular weekly meeting.

At the outset Mr. J. A. Lalji, Chairman, drew the attention of the Committee to the report regarding Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta which appeared in a certain paper in Bombay although the item was discussed 'in camera' and treated as 'confidential.'

The Municipal Commissioner said, the Press representatives were told that the item was 'confidential,' and it was up to those gentlemen's sense of honour to treat it as such.

A member enquired as to who the offending member of the Committee was, who gave the report to the Press, though it was discussed 'in camera.'

Mr. L.R. Tairsee said, he was in the Committee when the matter was discussed, but afterwards he left Bombay for Nasik. As a matter of fact, he said, "this report did not appear in the papers I am concerned with."

CHAIRMAN'S REQUEST.
The Chairman then requested the Press representatives not to report 'confidential' matters even though it may be supplied by the outside source.

REFUSAL OF LEAVE EXTENSION TO DR. MEHTA

Move For Reconsideration By Standing Committee

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to-day, Mr. Hirji-Behdin will ask the House to consider a motion requesting the Standing Committee to reconsider their decision refusing an extension of leave to Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

Under the Municipal Act only the Standing Committee can consider the question of extension of leave for more than a month to officers other than those whom the Municipal Commissioner appoints, and the Corporation can only request the Standing Committee to reconsider their decision.

MR. METCALFE GOES ON LEAVE

SIMLA, May 3.
It is understood that Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, the Foreign Secretary, is proceeding to England on leave from the 1st of June. Major W. K. Fraser Tytler will act as Foreign Secretary till Mr. Metcalfe returns to Delhi in the middle of November. The question of temporary Under-Secretary to Political Department vice Mr. Burnett is under consideration.

It will be recalled that on last occasion, when Mr. Burnett acted as Deputy Foreign Secretary, Captain Baselgette officiated as Under-Secretary to the political department.—A. P.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

N. W. Ry Traffic Increases

SIMLA, May 3.
Latest information shows that cheap return tickets are having considerable effect in stimulating railway traffic against road competition. During March last 3432 passengers travelled by rail between Rawalpindi and Gujarkhan, compared with 1957 in March 1932, and 5410 travelled between Rawalpindi and Hassanabdal compared with 3214 in March 1932. Similarly during March last 19697 passengers booked from Lahore to Amritsar, against 13898 during the same month of last year and 21689 passengers booked from Amritsar to Lahare in March 1931 against 15595 in March 1932.—A. P.

KASHMIR MAHARAJA TO REACH SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, May 3.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir is expected to arrive in Srinagar about 8th instant. The Kashmir Government will also reopen here on that date. Col. Bailey, the Resident is already in the Residency and Srinagar is filling up fast. Nearly a thousand visitors have already arrived this being nearly double the number of visitors last year at this time.—A. P.

AFTER 60 DAYS' FAST

Seth Poonamchand's Release Ordered ?

NAGPUR, May 3.
The "Maharashtra" understands that the Local Government has passed orders for the release of Seth Poonamchand Ranka, who has been fasting in the Khandwa Jail since March 5.

A public meeting was held last night and urged for a movement to expedite his release.—A.P.

Nagpur.—Narayan, a young Maratha boy, was drowned in the Jumna tank on Tuesday as the result of an accidental slip while he was washing his dog.—A.P.

MUSLIM M. L. A. ON GANDHIJI'S FAST

Appereciates Principle, But Against Endangering Of Life

MEERUT, May 3.
Regarding Mahatma Gandhi's impending fast, Khan Bahadur Haji Wajuhuddin, M.L.A., informs the Associated Press as follows:—"I appreciate the principle of fasting for purification, but I am against the endangering of life, and suggest 30 days' fast on the lines in which the Muslims observe it in the month of Ramzann."—A.P.

FOUND DEAD IN ARMY H. Q.

Deputy Financial Adviser To Military Finance

SIMLA, May 3.
Mr. H.L. Livingstone, Deputy Financial Adviser to the Military Finance in Army Headquarters, who is living at Harvington was found dead this morning in his room.

It is stated that the death occurred owing to some heart disease.—A.P.

EUROPEAN OFFICER STABBED

TRIVENDRUM, May 3.
Information has been received here that an European Superintendent, named Gillespie of an estate near Tinmalai has been stabbed last night.

His condition is apparently very serious.

The police are rigorously investigating.

Tenmalai is 30 miles away from Trivendrum on the railway line to Shencottah.—A.P.

"HAPPY MEMORY OF HIS STAY IN INDIA"

Hussein Raouf Bey's Thanks To Dr. Hussain

(From A Correspondent.)
DELHI, May 2.
His Excellency Hussain Rauf Bey has sent the following letter from Grand Hotel Bombay to Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi:—

"Now that I am leaving India I deem it my duty to thank you once more for the kindness you showed to me during my stay at Delhi. It was an unique and proud privilege to have been invited by the Chancellor of your University and my esteemed friend Dr. Ansari to visit this wonderful country of yours and to speak to the students of the Jamia.

It was an equally great privilege to come in personal contact with you and to acquire your friendship if I may be allowed to say so. On every occasion that I met you felt it addede something to my knowledge not only of India but of mankind in general. I shall ever cherish the happy memory of my stay in India and more so of the pleasant time that I spent in Delhi when I was in your midst.

Although I am leaving India I assure you that I shall be watching with the keenest possible interest the progress of the great work you have undertaken as I watch with interest anything that concerns my own country. I wish you all success in the great and valuable work that you are doing and assure you that I shall ever consider it a privilege if I can be of any service in your work.

Kindly convey my cordial thanks to your colleagues at the Jamia and give my love to all your students."

CEYLON DEPUTATION CONTINUES TALKS

SIMLA, May 3.
The Ceylon Deputation had another two hours discussion with Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member to the Government of India. There will be further interviews on Saturday next.—A.

LATE SIR D. PETIT & MEDICAL UNION

Special Meeting Expresses Gratitude For His Handsome Donation

A special meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held under the Presidentship of Dr. A. S. Erulkar, at the Union Hall on Friday last when the following resolutions were passed:—

"This special meeting of the Bombay Medical Union expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Baronet, and places on record the Union's gratitude for the handsome donation made by the late Sir D. M. Petit to the Union's funds for starting the Medical Union's Library."

"This special meeting empowers the President, Bombay Medical Union, to convey the bereaved family of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit the text of the above resolution, and also to notify to the press."

MOHENJODARO AND INDUS CIVILIZATION

Book Brings Laurels To Author

SIMLA, May 3.
It is understood that Sir John Marshall, late Director General of Indian Archaeology and now an officer on special duty in the archaeological survey of India has been awarded the triennial gold medal for his historical research by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay. The confirmment of the medal is doubtless in recognition of Sir John's monuemnial publication entitled "Mohenjodaro and Indus Civilisation" and incidently also of his earlier researches.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

Decline In 3½ P. C. Indian Sterling Loan

(From Commercial Correspondent)
Bombay, Wednesday (11 p.m.)
The London Stock Exchange again ruled quiet on Wednesday. 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling loan declined by 5 shillings to £85-3/4.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, May 3.

Spot Silver	1/9 7/16
Difference	—13/16
Forward	19-1/2
Difference	—3/4

The London Silver market declined on selling by America and China. Speculators bought at a decline and the market closed steady.

BOMBAY SILVER PRICES.

Ready Silver	Rs. 58	10 0
Vaisak delivery	Rs. 58	12 0
Jesht delivery	Rs. 59	4 0
GOLD.		
Vaisak gold	Rs. 30	8 0
Jesht delivery	Rs. 30	6 6

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York	May 3
Previous Closing	3.89 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.91 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London.	May. 3.
Previous Closing	3.89
To-day's Opening	3.89 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.91 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
JULY.

New York.	May 3.
Previous Closing Rate	8.23
To-day's Opening Rate	8.32
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	8.25
Difference	+.02

BRE[illegible]CH EXPECTATION:—
[illegible]il/May Rs. 190/8
[illegible]/August Rs. 196/8

[illegible]RPOOL COTTON MARKET
JULY.

Liverpool.	May 3.
[illegible]us Closing Rate	5.41
[illegible]'s Opening Rate	5.60
[illegible]rence	+.19
[illegible]'s Closing Rate	5.52
[illegible]rence	+.11

BIG DEFICIT IN SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BUDGET

Municipal Commissioner Proposes Reduced Grant And "Cut" In Teachers' Salaries

To meet with the cut in the grants made by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Schools Committee, have evolved a plan of shift system, which would effect a saving in spite of the cut of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs in their grant this year. Under this plan, the teachers will be required to work on shift system, viz from 10-20 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 1-50 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. The Schools Committee Secretary in his report stated:

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BUDGET.
In presenting the Schools Committee's budget to the Standing Committee, the Municipal Commissioner recommended that the grant asked by the Schools Committee should be reduced by Rs. 73,000 the amount approximately representing the additional expenditure if the shift system were discontinued in the year 1933-34. The Standing Committee accepted this recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner and made a further cut in the bidget amounting to Rs. 35,000 on grounds of general economy which they thought the Schools Committee should effect in their expenditure in 1933-34. Thus there will be a total deficit of Rs. 1,23,000 (1,08,000 plus 1,50,000) in the budget for 1933-34. Of this amount we have effected a saving of Rs 15,000 in rent by getting reduction in rent. The amount to be saved by general retrenchment or by resorting to shift system comes to about Rs. 1,03,000 in the year 1933-34. Last year the biggest retrenchment was effected and almost all possible avenues of retrenchment on almost every item of expenditure have been explored. Any further cuts in the usual items of expenditure will not be possible without impairing the efficiency of the work.

CUT IN TEACHER'S SALARIES.
However, I may say that with the utmost vigilance and economy we may succeed in saving a sum of Rs. 15,000 to 18,000 and so in all, especially in teachers' salaries, and other items. Proposals for these can only be made at the time of framing the budget estimates in September 1933. I may safely subhit that a saving of Rs. 90,000 hangs on the continuance of the shift system. If the system be discontinued that much saving will have to be caused in the budget by other measures of retrenchment or the Corporation will have to be approached in the middle of the year 1933-34 for an additional grant which may not exceeed Rs. 90,000.

INDIAN LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Record Entries Received This Year

From this week-end the Bengal Club Ground will attract many people as the Indian Football League will commence on May 6th. Though the Entrance fee is raised to Rs. 15/- this year, the response from a dozen teams has been received and the Committee has accepted them all only to encourage Indian Footballers.

The record entry received this year shows how much enthusiasm the I. F. L. has created among the local Indian Footballers.

The following is the fixture for the week end:—

May 6th 4-20 St. Anthony F. C. vs. Matunga Hindus A. 5-30 Parel Sports Club vs. Bombay Portuguese.

May 7th 420 Bengal Club vs. Mahim Sports Club. 5-30 Bengal XI vs. King Circle Sports Club.

May 10th 5-30 Byramji Jijibhoy Home vs. Young Muslim F. C.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar, President of the Servants of India Society, was successfully operated upon for piles.—A.P.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE!
Those Furiously Funny Females in M-G-M's
PROSPERITY
MARIE DRESSLER & POLLY MORAN
Extra! ALL-COLOUR REVUE Extra! NEXT SATURDAY 1933 BOAT RACE
CLARK GABLE JEAN HARLOW
the lovers incomparable
RED DUST
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Booking is now open at the Theatre, reserve now!

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY: at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE BIG BROADCAST
WITH
THE BIGGEST LINE-UP OF RADIO STARS EVER ASSEMBLED
And
STUART ERWIN—LEILA HYAMS.
HEAR THESE SONGS!
'Please,' 'Trees', 'Where the Blue of the Night', 'Minnie the Moocher', 'Here Lies Love', 'Marta'.
SATURDAY NEXT
TROUBLE IN PARADISE
WITH
HERBERT MARSHALL, KAY FRANCIS, MIRIAM HOPKINS, CHARLIE RUGGLES
A PARAMOUNT SUPER
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THEATRE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1933

GERMANY'S POGROM.

From the statement we published yesterday, issued by the local German Vice-Consul, enclosing a "very important declaration" by the German Foreign Minister, Baron von Neurath, it would seem that the Hitler Government are all protesting too much about the innocence of Nazis. An almost similar statement has been published in one of the Calcutta papers, issued by a local German firm which was the largest manufacturer of armaments in pre-war days, but has now been compelled to turn its attention to more useful purpose by the victorious allies. This second document complains that the false propaganda has been due to the activities of "traitors, literary men who fled from Germany" and are now supplied with mendacious news by "communistic circles." There is no doubt that there has been a large exodus from Germany of some of the best men in every walk of life and the interesting question is, why they found it necessary to go. The inference is that they have been compelled to leave the country in fear of their personal safety from the present regime, which neither respects genius, nor patriotism, nor greatness and unmatched services to Germany during and after the war.

EXODUS OF REFUGEES.

But we need not depend on inference since there is a mass of facts to refute official denials supported merely by vague assertions. Professor Einstein is the greatest example of the treatment accorded to men whom a nation should delight to honour. It was he who, immediately after the war, tried and helped through his great genius in bringing about a better feeling and understanding between a fallen Germany and the intellectuals in the allied countries. Now there is no place for him in Germany, his house has been sacked and his life savings pilfered by the Nazi crowd, for the simple crime of being a Jew. Einstein is one of the greatest pacifists in the world, but his house was searched for arms. Similar treatment has been meted to other great Germans, who have suffered personal insults and assaults for reason of their Jewish faith. Those newspapers that have made themselves conspicuous by their honesty and independence have been banished from Germany. The "Manchester Guardian" and the "New Statesman" and "Nation", which have been consistent friends of Germany, but are the enemies of Nazi hooliganism, are prohibited entry into the country.

A TERRIBLE RECORD.

We are not inclined to attach importance or credence to this statement by a member of a Government which is so afraid of foreign opinion being heard in the land. Jews have been driven out of the civil service, judges have been publicly dismissed, artists, musicians, doctors, lawyers—all these have been compelled to give up their peaceful professions, and in their places there are Nazis of various sorts and hues! Is there a method in this madness? And yet we are asked to place our implicit trust in a vague and bombastic statement issued by one of the worst reactionaries in Germany and a member of Hitler's Cabinet. We have no space to enter into details of the Nazi offensive against Trade Unions, the confiscation of their funds, the arrests of their leaders, the attachment of their co-operative stores. That work of destruction of the Trade Union movement is not yet complete; it has only begun. But the elimination of Jews of any status from the services and professions appears to be almost complete. A few have remained to act as jackals for the Hitler Government for reasons which are easily imagined. All Jewish lawyers who were enrolled after 1914 will have their permission cancelled, according to a new law published on April 10. On April 2 instructions were issued by the Prussian Ministry of Justice compelling Jewish judges to go on leave, prior to their dismissal. The independent press is muzzled and only Nazi papers are allowed freely to exist.

THE NAZI TERROR.

The result of this persecution is that neighbouring countries are filled with destitute German refugees who have lost their all and who have fled from the Nazi terror. In Basle in Switzerland alone 3,000 Jewish refugees arrived in three days, according to official figures. A certain number returned to Germany when the boycott of Jewish shops was lifted, but the great majority went to France. We take these facts from the Zurich correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"—a friend of the oppressed and the weak wherever they are found. Some of the refugees held high positions in Germany, but are now in utter indigence. France has behaved magnificently to these people, and though there is unemployment in France she allows these persecuted Jews to be given help and employment. England is doing likewise.

IF IT CONTINUES.

It will be evident from all this that Indians cannot believe in one-sided official propaganda whether it comes from the German Consulate or powerful capitalists. Facts are stronger and more convincing than statements made by the immediate lieutenants and intimates of Hitler. Germany is turning her back on all that was achieved as a result of her post war reformation and she will undoubtedly create new trouble for herself in Germany if the insanity of Hitlerism continues to hold sway.

Duty Of The Corporation.

The Municipal Corporation, it is understood, will reopen the question in regard to the strange and supine attitude taken by the Standing Committee on the application for leave by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital. The Corporation have a perfect right to tell the Standing Committee that it has gone off the track and that it must right the wrong which it has committed. They are the parent body and the Committee, whatever may be its statutory rights, derives its powers from the Corporation. It would be monstrous if the Corporation were denied, or rather refrained from using, this right. By doing so, they would stultify themselves and would betray the cause of the citizens of Bombay. We are told by the local Police organ that any action by the Corporation would be an "unwarranted interference with the rights and duties" of the Committee under the Municipal Act. This is sheer nonsense, as the Corporation have an undoubted title, when there is justification for it, to interfere when the Standing Committee goes wrong. In this instance it has gone grievously wrong.

PUERILE ACTION.

The letter written by Dr. Jivraj Mehta speaks for itself and shows how he was singled out for a particularly harsh sentence, perhaps by reason of his position. His only crime was that he refused to report to the Police every day, which no self-respecting person would do. He has committed no crime. As Dr. Mehta writes, "Eventually I was prosecuted for failing to report myself to the Home Inspector of Police, Bijapur and for this technical offence was awarded a disproportionately heavy sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment together with a fine." For such "offences" lighter sentences of six months have been given and with no particular harm either to the majesty of the law or the safety of the Government. In face of this we are amazed at the puerile attitude of the Standing Committee, which refused to grant leave to a trusted and respected servant of the Corporation. The reasons for this unnatural step are obvious, as we said the other day. The "Evening News" spitefully applauds the action of the Committee, because it has resulted in the dismissal of Dr. Mehta, but the public think otherwise of their churlish action.

A GREAT WRONG.

We are asked to respect the Government views in this matter. The Corporation are an autonomous body and have a right to do what they like, within the four corners of the Municipal Act. The circular letter issued by the Minister for Local Self-Government was not intended for a great Municipal Corporation like that of Bombay and we assume the Corporation will not relish being treated on a par with taluka municipalities. The Minister has no right to interfere in such matters, which are entirely within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, and if he did his interference should be treated with the contempt it deserves. The Corporation ought not to bend their knees to the Minister, particularly in a matter of this kind. There is not much harmony as it is between the Minister and Corporation. The disputes between them are frequent. But whatever may have happened in the past, the duty of the Corporation in this instance is clear. It must instruct the Standing Committee to reverse its decision. And we hope that the Standing Committee will, on further consideration, come to the conclusion that it has done a great wrong to one of its most distinguished officers, who has served the K. E. M. Hospital what it is to-day.

Press Views

Poor Highness !

'Kashmir Penal Code; Amendments sanctioned by his Highness.' Poor Highness! What can he do but sanction anything he is asked to? What power is left to him in the government of his state? If the 'paramount' power made it clear that he must either acquiesce in the new order or go, he had to agree to abdicate either in fact or in name. If he preferred the former alternative, it was his right to do so. But no one can make a mistake in locating the responsibility for decisions on matters of state. We are led to make these observations by the new executive law or laws, which is or are an extension of the Ordinance laws of British India which are the charter of despotic rule.—"Leader."

Sheer Callousness

Mr. Mukunda Lal Sircar refers to the treatment accorded to certain women political prisoners at the Conore station. In the first place there is no reason why any women prisoners should be transferred at all from Vellore which has a specially constructed jail for women. Secondly, it is the duty of the Government to provide suitable women escorts as provided for by the Jail Code. Thirdly, one cannot understand why the authorities do not arrange to transfer women prisoners by day trains. In this case we are told that the women prisoners were entirely in the charge of men constables and had to spend practically the whole night on the station platform. One cannot too strongly condemn the Jail authorities for their callous indifference to the interests of women prisoners.—"Swarajya."

Punjab Pact

Provided the electorates are joint we, for our part, are prepared to lend our support to any compromise which is acceptable to the majority of all the three principal communities. Provided the electorates are joint we would advise the communities themselves to go as far towards making unity possible as they can possibly go without jeopardising their vital and basic interests. In the present case it is too early to say whether and how far the proposed settlement is viewed by the several communities concerned as fulfilling this essential condition.—"Tribune."

Where Are The Police ?

How long, one wonders, would dacoities continue to form a regular feature of life in rural Bengal. One has only to open his morning paper to come across reports of serious dacoities in this or that part of the country. What the tax-payers of Bengal demand is not a thesis on the cause or history of dacoities in Bengal—although a comprehensive collection of all the reports of dacoities, with an account of property looted or damaged, and injury inflicted on inmates would make a most dismal reading. As long as the people will have to meet the cost for the maintenance of law and order, have they not every right to demand that their life and property should be absolutely secure. But unfortunately while the Police budget is going up every year the number of dacoities and similar crimes against life and property are also on the increase. It is a situation which no responsible administrator can view with unconcern.—"Advance."

LEAVE GANDHIJI IN PEACE

Friends Should Not Increase Strain Of Burden He Has To Bear

By MATHURADAS VISSANJI

It is after a prolonged spiritual struggle that Mahatma Gandhi appears to have embarked upon his fast.

He had been debating inwardly for weeks past but had successfully resisted the suggestion till on the eve of the Harijan Day. That night he went to bed as usual, spending his late hours in gazing at the sky and studying the heavens and wondering at the glory of nature, the stars and the constellations and the planets. But somehow sleep would not come to him, despite his trying the usual remedy of repeating Ram Jap for a time that in the ordinary course would have induced sleep.

That failed on the present occasion, and the thought of undertaking a fast then began to press itself upon him unconsciously but insistently. The urge was so great his power to resist it so feeble that there was no alternative for him but to yield to the Call. But as he had no intention of embarrassing either Government or the public he allowed a week's interval to elapse between his resolve and the actual commencement of the fast.

In reality, the process of fasting had already commenced because he had to get up at about one-thirty or so at night in order that he might be able to cope with the increasing volume of his correspondence. And owing to his getting insufficient rest, he had to cut down his usual diet lest his health might be affected.

THE RATIONAL BASIS.

Though the call came to Mahatma Gandhi all of a sudden with his mind working sub-consciously, it was now possible for him to go over his mental struggles during the last few months and discover some rational basis for the fast to find out what drove him to that course of action.

These researches have led him to attribute the decision to a combination of occurrences, the large majority of which are concerned with the progress made in the removal of untouchability during the last few months. No one or nothing in particular is, however, to be held responsible for the action he has taken though he does hope that the impending fast would infuse new energy and enthusiasm into the cause he has now made so characteristically his own.

CANNOT CHANGE MIND.

But he made it abundantly clear that neither the collection of a crore of rupees nor the immediate passing of the Legislation for the removal of untouchability nor any acts in themselves would induce him to change his mind.

He could be dissuaded only when he was convinced by the arguments of an individual who thought and felt deeper than he did, or in case the voice within him urged him to desist. All efforts to stop him from carrying out his resolve would otherwise be in vain, and the entreated friends not to exert themselves in that direction and waste their own and his precious time.

On the other hand nothing would please him better than that his co-workers should cease to worry about the Fast but put more vigour into their work for the eradication of the canker of untouchability. They should redouble their efforts for securing the social and economic progress of the Harijans and at the same time convince the general public of the

(Continued on next page)

Frankly Speaking

ANGLO-JAPANESE PLANS.

Mr. Walter Runciman's proposal to Mr. Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador in London that British and Japanese industrialists should meet in London to discuss Empire trade shows not only how desperate is the condition of Lancashire but also how Britain recognises strength where she sees it.

Since India is the biggest market for the textile products of both the countries, the main question for discussion will no doubt be how to improve the Indian market. And one of the ways of doing so is to reduce the duties on foreign textiles imported into India, Britain, of course, not foregoing her preference.

That will reduce the protection to Indian textiles but will certainly benefit Britain. Lancashire has long been clamouring for the return of the Indian cotton duties.

FACE BOTH RIVALS.

Whether Britain is capable of being so unscrupulous as to make an alliance with a non-Empire country against Indian interests is a question that cannot be easily answered, much depending upon which way British advantage elles. But the Indian millowners and the Indian people, who are not a little suspicious about Government's delay in taking action against Japanese dumping, may well be prepared for the worst.

Since Britain's primary concern is rather a sure market in India than love for Japan, she will naturally first offer to India to raise duties against Japan if she herself is given a higher measure of preference.

But as all foreign textiles are a menace to Swadeshi, India cannot afford to encourage one rival against another.

TOO SEVERE.

Though Mr. M. N. Roy's severe sentence of 12 years has been reduced by half by Mr. Justice Thom, we hold that even that is too severe, particularly when the judge comes to the conclusion that a great deal of what he had written was mere "drivel" and ought not to be taken seriously.

The Appellate Court judge arrives at the decision that there was no doubt that Mr. Roy wanted to overthrow the Indian Government, but that "his chances of realising his ambition were in fact nil."

Mr. Justice Thom also thought that the Sessions Judge had attached too much importance to his findings and drawn too much on his own imagination when he had vividly painted the picture of red ruin in which Mr. Roy's activities would culminate.

The prosecution sought to prove that Mr. Roy was the leader of revolution in India and that if he succeeded there would be bloodshed and devastation all round. Mr. Justice Thom has brought to bear on his judgment a great deal of commonsense, humour and insight.

He would have lost nothing by showing greater leniency to Mr. Roy.

WHY THEY APPROVE.

Indians are amused by the wordy warfare going on between the protagonists of the White Paper, and men of the type of Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd, who believe that Britishers alone have the monopoly of administrative genius, skill and necessary experience.

As far as Indians are concerned, they would join hands with the British opponents of the White Paper, though not for their own reasons, since they agree that the White Paper makes no genuine advance on the present constitution, and is a fraud perpetrated on the public.

It is immaterial whether the White Paper is acceptable to the Services in India or not; but if every constitutional advance had to be made with the implicit permission of men who are the paid servants of this country, progress would be impossible.

If the Services generally approve of the White Paper policy, it is because they feel that their position is doubly secured and strengthened

DESPICABLE TACTICS.

There is apparently a deep-laid conspiracy against the Anti-Separationists, who are fighting the vested interests and foreign capitalists, in Burma. There is, too, a great waste of time in the Council, for surely six days are enough to discuss and decide a question like this.

The whole of Tuesday was occupied by three orators on behalf of the Separationists. At this rate the debate is likely to be interminable and may even drag on for another week, if not a fortnight.

The letter of protest written to the President and the appeals made to the Viceroy and the Governor of Burma by the Anti-Separationists are not likely to be of much avail, since they cannot interfere with the procedure of the Legislative Council.

The President himself is the chosen of the Separationists, but it is his duty to hold the scales even and fulfil the task before the Council.

The tactics thus resorted to by the supporters of foreign capitalists are despicable. One can only hope that commonsense will ultimately triumph.

Readers' Views

CHALLENGE TO MIRACLE HEALER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Were it not that I am one of those who consider right and clear thinking to be the first condition for the intellectual and political emancipation of a nation, I would not trouble you with a reply to Mr. K. Mahadevan about his belief in "A Very Ancient Science" in reference to these so-called miracle healers.

As I said in my article, it is very sad to see seemingly educated people believe such nonsense, but Mr. Mahadevan takes this precisely as a proof of the truth of such claims. This shows the poor knowledge of Mr. Mahadevan regarding human nature and the capacity for belief of the average person.

I guess, after this, that Mr. Mahadevan must be, himself, a credulous person of no mean capacity, to judge by his firm conviction of the truth of astrology and palmistry, two pseudo-sciences long ago exploded.

Mr. Mahadevan talks of ancient Science. To many, the assurance that any nonsense is ancient surrounds it with a halo of sanctity and no more investigation about it is considered necessary. Science means knowledge. Do these people, who claim to cure by mere sight diseases that have baffled competent doctors possess some "ancient" preternatural knowledge? How did they acquire it?

If it is claimed to be a mere gift then the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

I have no idea who Divekar Maharaj is whom Mr. Mahadevan assures us is gifted with such miraculous powers. Such a man in our midst cannot be allowed to live in obscurity known to a few credulous ones only. He must, if he wishes, to be believed by serious minded people, prove that he possesses such powers to the satisfaction of competent persons who can test such claims correctly.

I can arrange for him to test his great power in, at least, two big hospitals in Bombay before experienced doctors who will select a few incurable organic complaints for him.

Will Mr. Mahadevan accept this challenge on his behalf?

Vague and ignorant statements about "Ancient" Science whatever this means, can only impress ignoramuses and will not do. I am afraid Mr. Mahadevan will be hard put to it to substantiate such preposterous claims as he makes on behalf of his friend.—Yours, etc.,

"A CORRESPONDENT"

WHO CAN SAY ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Persons who were Justices of the Peace, who on account of old age and health had migrated outside Bombay, whose names have been removed only on the technical ground of residence and not for any disloyalty or delinquency, and who in the event they return to reside in the Presidency town would be renominated J.P.'s—are such ex-J.P.'s free from the liability of the payment of the riot tax?

Title holders like Khan Bahadurs and Khan Sahebs are exempted. If so are holders of medals and other distinctions such as C.I.E.'s C.S.I.'s, etc; who hold a higher status in rank and precedence—are such persons exempted from the tax?

Government and Municipal servants are exempted. May I know if Government and Municipal pensioners are exempt from this levy? These latter receive merely a fraction of their salaries from Government Treasury and it is by all means more desirable and equitable that they should come in for exemption. In case of disloyalty or misbehaviour amounting to moral turpitude the pensioners are liable to pnishment in the same manner as Government servants.

Joint property holders as tenants in common living separate,—are they exempt?

I should feel obliged if any of your numerous readers would throw light on the legal aspect of the question.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the year 1921, did not exempt landlords whose properties were let to Government for Police stations and they had to pay the tax, whereas schools, colleges, hospitals, and other charitable institutions were exempted from the levy.

This was a gross anamoly as the police contributed to put down riots and unlike the above philantrophic bodies did not remain inactive.

Some Corporator would do immense service to the rate-payers and tenants if he takes up the question and sees that some equitable rules are laid down for the recovery of the tax and the Chief Presidency Magistrate uses his discretion fairly and equitably so as not unjustly to mulct innocent persons.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. T.

Indore, C.I., 1-5-'33.

INDIAN BOSSES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the views published in your esteemed paper regarding Indian bosses, I gather the consensus of opinion is overwhelmingly against Indian Bosses. One would like to know, what they themselves have to say in regard to this exposure.

In the issue of 28th ultimo of the "Chronicle" Mr. Parelkar seeks to palliate the conduct of the Indian Bosses on the ground that the people who work under them lack in self-respect and are over-officious in their nature. If he but reflects, for a moment, he will understand that the unemployment problem, that is surely and steadily raising its dydrahead, is taken advantage of by the unscrupulous Indian Bosses and they even go so far as to say to their employees that, there are plenty of men unemployed, who will be gladly willing to take their place and on a lesser salary if they decide to leave their jobs.

Would you believe me, were I to state that the deplorable condition is so much taken advantage of by the Indian Bosses that they consider themselves as little "Mussolinis" and "Hitlers," within the four walls of their offices and they dictate to their staff whatever they like and the poor, unfortunate victims of their autocracy tremble in their shoes, for, if they lost their job, they would expose their innocent wives and children to starvation.

This unfortunate fact makes them behave in the manner of which your Malad correspondent complains.—Yours etc.,

"AGGRIEVED INDIAN."

Dadar, May 1.

A LOST SON

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you would kindly get the following message printed in your esteemed paper I have spent a large sum of money in searching my son but I could not find him and have become too poor. I am a poor man having five members to support in these very hard days and have been totally ruined, I therefore hope that you would take a trouble of favouring me by printing the below mentioned message free of charge.

A reward of Rs. 25/- will be given to any person who may find a boy about 16 or 17 years of age, by name Ahmed Khan who is of black colour, has a height of about 5 feet, lengththy face, eyesight somewhat weak, physique weak, two Bhavnari on both sides of his forehead, some signs of small-pox on the body and black sears on his right thigh.—Yours etc.

MUNSHI MOHAMMED KHAN.
Betel Merchant, Near Pan Boli,
Gole-Bazar, P. O. Raipur. (C. P.)
April 28.

TWO READABLE NOVELS

THE CHIEF.—By Carlton Dawe, Messrs Ward Lock and Co., Colonial Library Edition

An exciting story of a young man, who had allowed himself to be driven out of society in order to shield a woman, who begins to work for "A chief." This chief is a young girl who is heading an organisation of not irreproachable people, primarily pursuing a personal revenge but making a living out of that cheerful employment. The novel is in keeping with the post-war mentality of Europe which does not mind what methods are pursued to gain the end so long as there is unfailing exciting interest attached to the pursuit.

TIDE RIP: By Robin Temple. Ward Lock & Co., Colonial Library Edition.

An ordinary tale of a marriage tangle, a good-looking villain and easily duped women; a strong but foolish hero, and a number of unexpected and hence interesting developments—these render interest to what would have been a tame story. The most charming personality is that of the erring wife of the hero, who, it almost seems, cannot die, who hoes through two authenticated reports of her demise and looks as if she was going to survive too long, but mercifully passes away just in time.

FEDERATIONISTS FIGHT IT OUT

Leader Rejects Chair's Proposal

ALL-PARTY MEETING TO END BURMA COUNCIL DEADLOCK

RANGOON, May 3.

When the Council resumed its sitting to-day, the President said that he has received a communication.

After reading out the contents, he said that the document should not have been given to the Press.

The President next read out a telegram sent out by Ba Maw and Chit Hlaing to the Viceroy and others and said that this also had appeared in the local Press, but, perhaps, it was done through ignorance, as this was contrary to all the constitutional practice and etiquette of the House.

CHAIR HELPLESS.

The President thought that it was done to influence the members and, after explaining the rules of the Standing Orders, the President informed the House that he had no power to prevent amendments from coming in, nor could he allocate days, but he pointed out that a constitutional way was open to the Federationists to put their motion in the form of an amendment to the first motion.

Regarding the communication and the telegram, the President suggested that the Leader of the House should convene a meeting of the party leaders and come to an agreement.

BA MAW REPLIES.

Dr. Ba Maw, explaining the position said that the Chair used words that the members had done so in ignorance of the Standing Orders. Mr. Ba Maw remarked that the Chair was at liberty to use any terms, but their action was not due to ignorance, but due to the prevailing conditions in the House that forced them to send such a communication. It was a conscience of higher duties that had compelled them to cable to higher places and the steps were taken under desperate circumstances.

He thanked the President for pointing out the constitutional way of moving an amendment, but he refused to do so saying that they, who had been returned by over four lakhs of votes, had a right to have their motions discussed and decided in the House.

Mr. U. Chit Hlaing said, that during the December Session several motions were discussed, but the debate on the first motion had been proceeding for the last six days. Thus having no other course open, they addressed the letter to the President.

ASKS FOR RULING.

Regarding the publication of the telegram and the letter the speaker asked the Chair to point out a ruling which disallowed it and said that the public had right to know what was going on in the Council. As they were responsible for the present session, they did not want the session to end in chaos as was the case in December last, when the speaker was the President.

DIRECT ANSWER DEMAND.

He suggested that the Council should give a direct answer, but it was not approved. The incorporating of amendments to the original motions resulted in the confusion of issues and the British Government said that the December resolution was neither for Separation nor for Federation.

Mr. U. Bape expressed disappointment at the speech of Mr. Chit Hlaing and Mr. Ba Maw, and asked them to adopt the constitutional way.

PARTY LEADERS' MEETING.

The Finance Member said that he would be glad to hold a meeting of the Party leaders, and do what the President suggested, but he thought that both Messrs. Chit Hlaing and Ba Maw were under severe misconception of the procedure of the House, which he would discuss with them later.

The debate on Mr. Ramri Maung Maung's motion was then resumed by the People's Party leader.—A.P.

LETTER TO CHAIR

Anti-Separationists Ask For Fairplay

RANGOON, May 3.

A letter addressed to the President of the Legislative Council, last evening, by Dr. Ba Maw, Mr. U. Chit Hlaing, his sister Daw Hnin Mya, and 30 other M.L.C.'s including seven Indians, was read by the President in the Council, to-day.

The signatories say, that the special session has been convened for the express purpose of giving a definite reply to the British Government with regard to Burma's choice of the alternatives offered by the Premier. In pursuance of this declared purpose, various motions were tabled.

DILATORY TACTICS.

After two days' debate on the first motion, and also after the failure of the attempt to have an agreed resolution, leaders intimated the President on the 28th April that, in view of the progress made and also of the pace at which the debate was proceeding, it would be possible to finish the session on May 6, and presumably owing to this information, His Excellency the Governor authorised the President to prorogue the Council on May 6.

The communication states: "In your discretion, you have given priority to the separation motion, and we regret to observe that you have admitted quite a number of amendments to the main motions which can only have the effect of confusing the issues and of preventing the Council from giving a straight and direct answer to the British Government on the question regarding the future constitution of Burma."

SABOTAGE.

The letter further says that a number of fresh amendments tabled by the Separationists would only result in defeating the sole object for which the special session was convened. If, in addition to Mr. Ramri Maung Maung's, motions are allowed to be willfully and deliberately dragged on without control from the Chair, it would not only constitute an attempt to frustrate the main and the only purpose of the present session, but the movers and the supporters of the Anti-Separation motion, who constitute a majority in the House will be prevented from recording a direct and definite decision in the House.

CONTROL DEBATE.

The signatories also requested the President to control the debate and allocate the remaining days to provide equal opportunities to other parties.

The first motion had already been discussed for five days. The signatories suggested that the remainder of time should be made available for the due consideration of other motions before the House.—A.P.

VOLUNTEER CREATES SCENE IN COURT

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

A Congress volunteer calling himself, "Dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee created a scene yesterday in the city Magistrates Court when he occupied the vacant chair of the Magistrate and declared that the Magistrate and other government officials should be arrested and all the political prisoners should be released.

He was immediately removed from the chair and arrested.—A.P.

EX-PHILIPPINES GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR PESHAWAR

SIMLA, May 3.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Ex-Governor of Philippines, and Mrs. Roosevelt, who had been guests of the Viceroy for the last few days, left Simla to-day for Peshawar, from where they intend to proceed to Kabul and Kandahar. They expressed delight at the hospitality received in India.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT MEETS SIR V. RAGHAVACHARI

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 3.

Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. MacMillan left Simla to-day.

They were entertained yesterday by Sir Vijayaraghavachari, Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, when agricultural questions were discussed and comparisons with the agriculture in the Phillipines were drawn.

MIRACLE IF HE SURVIVES FAST

Devidas Gandhi Says Mahatma Is Already Shadow

POONA-LONDON PHONE TALKS

Vain Efforts To Dissuade Him From Resolve; Son Will Continue To Plead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 3.

The "Daily Express" publishes an account of the telephone conversation between London and Poona with Mr. Devidas Gandhi in which he gives an account of his vain efforts to dissuade Mahatma Gandhi from fasting. He says that he intends to plead daily but it is a hard task for Gandhiji's will is strong and his mind is made up.

Describing his visit to jail, he said that when entered the cell Gandhiji was dealing with correspondence, as he wants to write many messages before he begins his fast. They may be the last messages he sends for he is very weak and already looks quite like a shadow. "Nothing I or friends can say will change him although medical advisers say that it will be a miracle if he survives," says Devidas.

LEAVE GANDHIJI IN PEACE

(Continued from previous page).

righteousness of the cause he had exposued.

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA NEEDED.

The attitude of the Sanatanists towards the anti-Untouchability Bills now pending before the Legislative Assembly was an instance in point; and while neither by his fast nor by any other devices would he contemplate bringing any coercion to bear on that section of the public. Mahatma Gandhi strongly urged vigorous educative propaganda being carried on to convince the oppositionists of the paramount necessity of passing the legislation if India was to be a happy, united and free nation.

Mahatma Gandhi did not expect that he would be released in view of the impending fast, but chaffingly observed that if that event came about he would not like to spend the days of the fast anywhere except in Harijan localities, so that even during the period of fast he might be able to serve them and show his overflowing love for the lowliest of the low.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Last must come a word of warning. As it is, Mahatma Gandhi is working under great pressure, even though he is in jail, explaining the significance of the fast, meeting the arguments of loving friends responding to messages and all the while not neglecting his self-imposed duties in connection with the running of the Harijan Journals both English and Gujarati.

The strain is bound to increase as the day for the commencement of the fast approaches. In the interests of sheer humanity—apart from all other considerations regarding the futility of any discussions with him at this stage—his friends and co-workers would do well to accept his decision cheerfully and devote themselves solely to the service of the cause in which he is now risking, to all appearances, his most precious life. Mahatma Gandhi must be left in peace so that he may conserve his strength.

MAHABIR PRASAD DVIVEDI HONOURED

Orchha Presents Him With Commemoration Volume

BENARES, May 3.

His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha presented a commemoration volume to Pandit Mahavir Prasad Dvivedi, an eminent Hindi scholar, last evening, on the occasion of the Pandit's 70th birth day.

His Highness also opened in the Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha's building the "Roerich Room", where valuable paintings presented by the world-renowned artist Nicholas de Roerich have been collected.

His Highness announced a donation of Rs. 1,000 for the Sabha's library and also an annual prize of Rs. 2,000 on behalf of the State. He also visited the Hindu University later in the day.—A. P.

Calcutta:—It is understood that Dr. Rose Masood, Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University has accepted the invitation of the Calcutta University to deliver the Kamala lectures for sometime at the end of November or early in December.—A. P.

POLICE PARTY BAFFLED

Two Constables Killed In Jungle

DACOITS ESCAPE

Villager Gets Grievous Gun Shot Injury

FEROZEPORE, May 3.

Two constables were killed and one villager was seriously injured in an engagement between two dacoits and a police party, in the jungle near Shaker village in Ferozepur District.

It is stated that the District Police on receiving certain information, that two absconders wanted in connection with certain dacoity cases, were hiding in the jungle near Shaker, despatched a squad of policemen under the sub-inspector of police, who scoured the jungle.

KILLED ON SPOT.

The sub-inspector had just handed his horse to a constable in order to go in pursuit of the dacoits on foot, when a man looking like a Zaildar (minor village official), came on the scene and suddenly fired at the constable, killing him on the spot and rode off on the horse he was holding. He was pursued by the police party.

The dacoit killed another constable by firing at his pursuers, while the villager who tried to stop him, received a grievous gun shot wound.—A.P.

U. P. GOVERNOR'S CAR IN ACCIDENT

Nawab Of Chhatari Visits Scene Of Occurrence

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

Reports from Bareilly say that an unoccupied car of His Excellency the Nawab of Chhatari, Governor of U. P. collided with an other car, carrying two Tehsildars. Both the drivers received serious injuries.

His Excellency the Governor on hearing of the accident visited the scene of occurrence.—A. P.

POLICE SUSPICIONS CONFIRMED

Fifth Wanted Man In Ooty Dacoity Identified By Driver

MADRAS, May 3.

The suspicion of the Madras police that the Benglee, who was killed by the explosion of bomb, which he was carrying on Monday night is the fifth man, who was wanted by the Ooty police in connection with the bank robbery, was confirmed by the Mohammaden driver of the taxi, alleged to have been used by the raiders.

The Ooty police brought the driver from Ooty to Madras in the morning. The latter was immediately taken to Royapuran Mortuary, where in the presence of police officials he identified the deceased, as the fifth man, whom he saw along with the four accused, now in police custody at Ooty, but he (the fifth man) had to be dropped out, as the driver refused to take more than four passengers.

The inquest will be held during the day.—A. P.

INCIDENT ON RESEARCH SHIP

Tragic Ending Of Antarctic Cruise

CAPTAIN LOST

Sequel To 19 Months' Marine Voyage

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 3.

A tragic ending to the epic Antarctic cruise is announced.

The Colonial Office reports that Commander W. M. Carey, Captain of the Royal Research ship "Discovery Second" was lost overboard, off Usant, this morning.

The "Discovery Second" was due in England on 3rd May, returning from 19 months' marine research voyage to the extreme south in the course of which the Antarctic continent was circumnavigated during the southern winter for the first time in history.

The "Discovery's" researches were mainly directed towards saving the Antarctic whaling industry, suffering from too great destruction of whales in boom years.

24 HOURS NON-STOP PEDDLING

Christian Youth Gets Prize In Cycle Race

SHOLAPUR, May 3.

Waman Akhade, Christian youth, 22 years old, won the 24-hours' non-stop paddling cycle race which commenced yesterday at 10-30 a.m. He had water twice during the race.

The speed was about 10 miles per hour.

The winner was awarded a fixed prize of Rs. 25 and many cash prizes from the spectators.—A.P.

KUNWAR MANEK SHAH IN TROUBLE

Charged With Cheating Zemindar

NAGPUR, May 3.

The police have arrested Kunwar Manek Shah, brother-in-law of Raja Azam Shah, on a charge of cheatleng Raja Ran Shah, zemindar of Chanda District, to the extent of about six thousand rupees.

The accused was produced before Mr. Khan, City Magistrate and having failed to turnish security was removed to-night to Chanda for further police investigation.—A. P.

RELEASED ON FURNISHING SECURITY

SRINAGAR, May 3.

The Kashmir Government has issued the following communique:—

The security under Section 107 of the Criminal Penal Code having been deposited, Mir Walz Mohammad, Yusuf who was arrested for failing to furnish the security, was released to-day.—AP.

GANDHIJI'S FAST NOT FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT ALONE

He Wants Hindu-Muslim Unity Also For Attainment Of Swaraj, Says Mr. Mitha

A new interpretation on Gandhiji's forthcoming 21 days' fast was put by Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha, who spoke at a meeting held on the Chaupathi Sands on Wednesday evening, on the subject of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. Mitha contended that Mahatma Gandhi, not only sought to remove untouchability by his contemplated fast but also looked forward to establishing Hindu-Muslim unity on a firm basis. It was the duty, therefore, of all Hindus and Muslims to sink their differences and work for the cause of the country.

The meeting was convened by the Ahrar party of Bombay with Mr. Mitha in the chair.

BE INDIANS FIRST

Shahebzada Abdul Quyyam of Frontier speaking first referred to the great sacrifices done by Mr. Mitha for bringing about Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Coming to the subject, the speaker said that Indians, both Hindus and Muslims had lived amicably for a long time. Both of them had helped the Britishers in winning the Great War. Now, when it was most necessary, both communities were quarrelling unnecessarily and over nothing. He appealed to both the communities to forget that he was either a Hindu or a Muslim and sacrifice everything for the attainment of Swaraj.

PLEA FOR MASS SUPPORT

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha speaking next deplored the disinterestedness of the public in general in the vital question of Hindu Muslim Unity, which alone would bring Swaraj for the country. Real unity between both the communities could not be achieved by a few leaders meeting at a certain place and coming to an agreement. If the masses of both the communities were united, then India was sure to achieve her goal as a matter of course.

FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Referring to the forthcoming fast of the Mahatmaji, the speaker said that although Gandhiji had undertaken the fast for the sake of the "untouchables", it had a very great significance for every Indian, Hindu and Muslim alike. Mahatmaji wanted not only unity between the caste Hindus and the "untouchables", but also between the Hindus and Muslims which alone would speed up the attainment of Swaraj.

Concluding Mr. Mitha appealed to all Indians to foster friendly spirit between Hindus and Muslims.

POIGNANT SCENES AT HOWRAH

Ill fated Passengers Arrive By Duplicate Train

DETAILS OF PUNJAB MAIL DISASTER: 4 KILLED & 13 INJURED

CALCUTTA, May 3

Anxious crowds of relatives and friends of passengers arriving by the relief train at the Howrah station met railway officials and plied them with questions regarding the conditions of passengers travelling by the ill-fated train

The duplicate train arrived at Howrah about 4 p. m.

A representative of the Associated Press interviewed a large number of passengers from whom it was gathered that the accident occurred near the end of the viaduct with the result that the engine and tender and three other coaches went over the embankment with a terrific jolt and a loud noise. Driver Jack Carr, and Guard Collins, who escaped unhurt, showed great presence of mind without which the disaster would much easily have been more serious.

POIGNANT SCENES

There were poignant scenes at the station when the injured passengers met their relatives. One Indian gentleman with his wife and three children were travelling in an intermediate compartment immediately behind one of the coaches, which went over. They were sleeping at the time of the accident. Only the husband and wife suffered minor injuries. The passengers were given time to take their meals at Asansol. Three Europeans were travelling by the train including one lady. Eleven passengers including C. A Richards and Mrs. Maddally and three other ladies who had received slight injuries arrived Howrah by the duplicate train.

C. A. Richards, a domiciled European from Lahore was travelling inter. He received a bad cut and slight concussion as result of being thrown out.

Three Indians in the same compartment were killed.

FOUR KILLED.

The number killed and injured is given by the Divisional Superintendent at Kiul as 5 and 13. The names and addresses of 4 out of 5 killed are given as follows

1. K. C. Dutt, 7 Hewett Road, (Allahabad).
2. Bhayalal, Railway Peon of Dinapore.
3. Mr. D. Yusuf, B. Sc., C/o Itafuddin Mahomed Abdur Sulum, P. O. Chipkhoria, Patna.
4. Achhaipur Nath, C/o Johur Lachmi Narain, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

13 INJURED.

The thirteen injured are:—

1. M. M. Mukerjee; 2. Amabai Gupta; 3. Harnandan detained at Mokameh hospital; 4. and 5 Kamrubbin and his son, 6. Srikishen detained at Dinapore hospital, 7, 8 and 9. Parmanand Chatterjee and his sister and her son proceeded to Madupur at their own request; 10. K. P. Dogra; 11. Ram Charan Das; 12. One Anglo-Indian who refused to give his name proceeded to Destination and 13 Indu Bhusan, Railway clerk, Dinapore, detained at Dinapore hospital.—A. P.

(Earlier News appears on Page 12).

ARMOURY RAID CASE APPEAL

High Court Commutes Death Sentence

CALCUTTA May 3

A Special Bench of the High Court commuted the sentence of death passed on Ambika Chakravarti to one of transportation for life.

Chakravarti was convicted by a Special Tribunal in the Chittagong Supplementary Armoury Raid trial.

The appeal of Saroj Kanti Guha who was sentenced to transportation for life, in the same connection, was dismissed.—A. P.

GORDHAN MILL TO CLOSE DOWN

Sequel To Accumulation Of Stocks

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

Owing to accumulation of stocks, the authorities of the Gordhan Mill have decided to close the mill during this month and notice to this effect has been put up.

STRIKE IN CAMBAY MILL.

A Cambay message states that the opesatives of the Cambay State Mill have been on strike for the last five days.

The operatives, it is alleged, have various greviences, such as abusing and beating reduction of men, and working for more than ten hours a day against mill authorities.—A. P.

EX-LINER AS FLOATING AIR PORT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, May 3.

German ex-liner, "Westfalen 5124 tons, which will be anchored in the Southern Atlantic between South America and Africa as the landing place for German aeroplanes to South America, left Cuxhaven for destination. "Westfalen" will be a complete floating air port with equipment for refuelling and repairs.

It has a canvas landing stage on which aeroplanes may taxi and takes-off will be made by catapult.—Reuter.

HAIG'S BIOGRAPHY

RUGBY, May 3.

The biography of Field-Marshal, Lord Haig will be written by Duff Cooper, M. P., at the request of Field Marshal's executors. Duff Cooper who is Parliamentarian Secretary at War Office served with him during war.—B. O W.

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 SUPPOSITORIES of "PILESORINE," a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

Aguerine Depot

KARACHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337

Subscription Rates

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 for 1 Year.

Rs. 25 for 6 Months

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly	Rs. 10
Half-Yearly	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Proposed Amendment Of The Waqf Act

(From A Correspondent).

Unorthodox Dawoodi Bohra who offer no allegiance to His Holiness and who keep themselves aloof from the Dawoodi Bohras, who say the adherents of the Mullaji Saheb would deceive the general body of Mussalmans into the belief that they are leaders of the community and have authority to speak on its behalf. No importance, however, should be attached to their views as they refuse to accept the tenets of the Dawoodi Bohra religion.

The appeal they have issued, speaks of huge charities to the extent of 15 crores in value yielding an income of 15 lakhs created for the benefit of the community. One of these unorthodox persons, is Dr. T. M. Kajiji. He said before the Wakf Enquiry Committee of Bombay "I am a leading member of the Dawoodi Bohra Community but I am not aware of the numerous Dawoodi Bohra trusts in existence and how they are administered, because they are all in the hands of the Mullaji Saheb, who renders no account to the community." Is it necessary to expose these socalled leaders any further? They come forward to do good to the community, while they are themselves ignorant as to the existence and nature of the Wakf properties and how they are administered.

AN EXAMPLE.

Before the said Committee, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, cited (page 11 of the Bombay Mussalman Wakf Committee) the case of a Dawoodi Bohra trust which came to his notice, while he was in the High Court.

A certain landed property worth Rs. 1,77,000 known as "Burhani Building", was sold by him in his capacity as Official Commissioner appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 125 of 1908 to Sharafali Mamuji and six others, for the purposes of Wakf, in 1909. The seven trustees had purchased the said property out of the fund raised by means of subscriptions, with the object of holding the same in Wakf and utilising the income thereof partly for the benefit of the property and partly for the promotion of education among the Dawoodi Bohras and for meeting the expenses of the repairs and maintenance of the mosques of the Dawoodi Bohras. Mullaji Saheb got this property conveyed to himself by a deed of settlement on 23rd March 1926 by Abdullabhoy Faizullabhoy Munim and another, the two surviving trustees out of the seven mentioned above.

In connection with this transfer, Mr. Kajiji remarked.

"I do not know whether the proceeds of this property are utilised for the purposes of the original Wakf.

This incorrect statement was made on the strength of the official position he then held. The property was not at all purchased as alleged by Mr. A. M. Kajiji. The conveyance was given to seven persons who had contributed the price. It was a sale deed pure and simple which does not contain a single reference to Wakf or to any of the purposes, promotion of education and maintenance of the mosques, given out by Mr. Kajiji. The transfer in 1926 referred to by Mr. Kajiji was effected not by the surviving trustee but by the purchasers of the property. This truth is borne out by the debates in the Bombay Legislative Council through Sardar Davar T. K. Modi. (See official Report dated 14th Oct. 1932 vol. XXXV Para XXII pages 1547, etc.).

A CHALLENGE.

Coming to the work of the Committee, I shall refer to page II, of the Committee Report, where Mr. Abdeally Kajiji's evidence has been recorded. Mr. Kajiji is there reported to have said that, in 1909 certain property was transferred by him as Official Commissioner to seven Bohra gentlemen and that property was subject to a trust. I challenge, the correctness of that evidence. I have looked into the original deed of conveyance which was passed by Mr. Kajiji to the Bohra gentlemen mentioned and that deed does not contain a single word as to any wakf or trust with regard to that property. The deed is a simple conveyance made by Mr. Kajiji to the Bohra gentlemen referred to there and it was two of the gentlemen, the transferees of the property, who subsequently, in the year 1926, transferred the property to the Mullaji Saheb under a trust. They created a wakf in 1926.

COMMITTEE'S METHODS.

In the said appeal much weight is sought to be attached to the Report of the Wakf Inquiry Committee of 1930. An idea, however, may be gathered from a perusal of the said report as to the way in which it is made.

The Committee sent out a questionnaire to 350 persons and received replies form 75 persons only. Out of these 75 persons, 42 were invited. Out of these 42 invited, only 14 persons came forward to give evidence before the Committee. Out of 14 persons six claimed to be Dawoodi Bohras. These six persons belonged to Surat and were related to each other. They were and are all antagonistic to the Mullaji Saheb and refuse to acknowledge him as the Vicegerant of God on earth, which is the essential doctrine of the Dawoodi Bohra Faith. The Committee has been careful enough to record at length the evidence given by these six persons and to exclude altogether the evidence of the remaining 8 Muslim gentlemen. These Mussalmans are not even introduced to the public by the Committee in its report.

If the include evidence is brought to light it will be noticed that some of these eight gentlemen have definitely expressed their opinion that the Wakf Act was according to them against the Sheriat and that therefore exemption from the operation thereof should be granted to such communities amongst the Mussalmans who desire the same. Responsible and respectable persons from the Dawoodi Bohra community would have given evidence, if the committee had not confined itself only to the persons invited by them. The Committee on page 16 of its report gave very ridiculous reference to only two Bohras, Shaikh Abdul Tyeb and Mr. Mohammedali Allabux, who have expressed their opinion in favour of exemption. The Committee however, do not mention this fact, that they had sent out the questionnaire to only three or four followers of the Mullaji Saheb of whom the said two gentlemen had sent replies. The Committee did not invite before them even these two gentlemen although they took care to select for their invitation six anti-Mullaji Saheb Bohras, who all gave their evidence against the exemption of the Bohra Wakf. The whole trend of the report suggests that the Committee were anxious to end the exemption enjoyed by the Dawoodi Bohra.

PRINCIPLE OF THE WAKFS

It is also the contention of the appellants that the Dawoodi Bohra community, which possesses Wakf properties of the value of 20 crores of rupees and which yields an annual revenue of 15 lakhs of rupees does not own a single high school, a maternity home, a hospital, a widows' home or an orphanage and that, if this revenue is properly utilised, institutions of the kind mentioned could be started and the community would benefit therefrom. It is not surprising to us that appellants should come forward with imaginary and formidable figures in order to misrepresent things. Whatever the figures may be, the principle underlying all the wakfs is the same, namely,—that the income derived from a certain property, which is Wakf and earmarked for a particular object, is used for that particular purpose alone.

In the absence of a direction or, when there is any surplus available, the Mullaji Saheb makes use of the same for some purpose, which in his opinion is calculated to give the best advantage to the community. It is open fact that there is not a single Wakf property under the management of the Muliaji Saheb, which is earmarked for a high school, a widows home, a maternity home, a hospital, an orphanage or an inn; and yet, for the use of the Dawoodi Bohra community, a High School, Middle School and Primary Schools, Maternity Homes and an Orphanage, Hospitals and Dharamshalas are all in existence to day.

Most of the Wakfs which are under the control and management of the Mullaji Saheb are assigned with definite objects, such as, welfare of pilgrim travellers, sacred feasts (Nias) and maintenance of Mosques, Inns and Madressas of certain towns. Is it the suggestion of the opponents that the Mullaji Saheb should ignore the wishes of the donors and use the money for some other purpose?

DOHAD RY. MEN MEET

Decide Not To Accept Reduced Wages

(From A Correspondent).

FREELANDGUNJ, May 3.

In order to give effect to the resolution passed in a previous meeting protesting against the new proposals imposing 5 per cent wage cut and income tax upon workers' wages by the Railway Company, Dohad Railwaymen once again met in a huge meeting last evening and decided not to accept the wages on the pay day. A ballot on the question will be taken on Friday 5th instant.

Members of the International Religious Conference held at Bangalore

KORAN IN TURKISH CAUSES RIOT

Religious Unrest Not Quite Dead In Turkey

The demonstration at Brusa recently against the reading of the Koran in Turkish instead of the age-old liturgical Arabic has once more made Angora take action against religious conservatives, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The influence of the latter is now almost extinct. They no longer include any of the educated classes, and as the right of monastic or other religious association has been abolished they have no organisation. Nevertheless Kemal Pasha is aware of the danger of religious explosion and acts vigorously at the slightest manifestation. It is doubtful whether the Republic could run any real danger from this spirit again, but he is taking no risks.

It might have been supposed that Brusa, a town only six or seven hours from Constantinople across the Marmora Sea, and for long in close touch with Western civilisation, would not have been disturbed by a change in the language of worship. The circumstances, however, were as follows. The order to adopt Turkish in reading the Koran which was to have come into force at the beginning of the Ramazan fast in January, was never formally issued by the Angora Department of Cult. So though it was known that the change was coming throughout most of the country the order was not put into force. Certain towns of the interior, however, acting on the local instructions of their mufti, commenced the new use independently, and it was well received by the population.

TESTING PUBLIC FEELING.

Meanwhile Angora said nothing. It was probably watching the state of religious feeling, known to be conservative and reluctant. Then it determined to "try out" the reform in some important district with the full intention of making an example by stamping out any opposition forthcoming. It was at Brusa that the Governor first issued definite orders that the Turkish vernacular should be used, and he sent the police to see that the mosques conformed. This aroused all the more resentment because the population knew that the inhabitants of Constantinople, Smyrna, and other big towns were still praying in Arabic. Why was there this discrimination they asked? The feeling was all the stronger in Brusa because a number of emigrants from Bulgaria and elsewhere who are not yet able to appreciate the beauties of Turkish modernity have lately settled there.

To describe as a "riot" the noisy demonstration and march of indignation to the Governor's residence by a band of eighty or so excited worshippers would be too strong. Though the local Director of Cult received letters threatening him with death if he did not recall the order to pray in Turkish, there is as yet no evidence that there was a plot. The demonstrators were small traders. An electrician was spokesman, and there were sheep merchants and butchers, as well as imams, hodjas, and preachers, among them. The populace as a whole held aloof.

QUICKLY SUPPRESSED.

Nevertheless, as soon as Angora heard of the incident, Kemal Pasha turned aside from his tour of the country and hurried to Brusa, and extraordinary Cabinet meeting took special measures. The occasion was used to expel from the ranks of the Brusa clerics all who, while wearing the turban under Angora's authorisation, had shown any reluctance to have the Koran read in the vernacular. Kemal has once more dogmatically announced that the Turkish language must remain the basis of the whole national life, whether in religion or in ny other activity. The promptness shown in dealing with the opposition at Brusa has acted as a lesson for the rest of the country. Now that this has been given the change to vernacular prayers is being enforced at Constantinople and will be applied universally throughout the country.

WORE ONLY HAT AND SPECTACLES

Sun Bather Charged With Indecent Conduct

A man who was stated to have worn only a hat and a pair of spectacles was charged at Hendon on April 10 with conducting himself indecently with intent to insult females.

Defendant was Alfred W. Sommer (34), a Swiss of Hillview-gardens, Wakemans Hill, Kingsbury, who stated that he was a sun-bather.

A constable said he saw Sommer about 150 yards from the fourteenth fairway of the Moat Mount golf course. He was sitting near some bushes, and stated that he was sun-bathing. There were bushes behind and on each side of him, but in front there was a clear view.

Sommer: Did you think it was immoral to see a man nude?—Yes, certainly. It was ladies' day at the club.

What impression did you have when you saw me?—I thought you were demented.

In dismissing the case the magistrate said they were not satisfied that there was any intent to insult, but if Sommer repeated his conduct it was likely that he would be indicted as a public nuisance.

CARRIED OFF IN OWN CAR

Hyderabad Woman Official Has Exciting Adventure

The ordeals of a woman State official, who jumped out of a car which, it is alleged was being driven at a high speed away from her destination, was revealed on April 28, by the arrest of a young Muslim motor driver, Jan Mahomed, by the Hyderabad State Police on a charge of abducting Miss Canaran Lady Superintendent of the State Treasury, says the Secunderabad correspondent of the "Madras Mail."

It appears that the accused was employed as a driver by Miss Canaran, who is an Indian Christian. On the day of the occurrence Miss Canaran had ordered the accused to take her to Hyderabad along the Mushirabad Road but, it is alleged, he disobeyed the order and drove towards Lalaguda at a high speed. Despite her protests it is alleged that Jan Mahomed refused to reduce the speed and fearing foul play Miss Canaran jumped from the car.

The accused did not stop, however, and it was not until sometime later that she was picked up unconscious and bleeding by a Mr. Scrivener, a District Loco Superintendent. She was taken to the Lalaguda Hospital, where first-aid was rendered and subsequently removed to a nursing home in Hyderabad where she is stated to be progressing favourably. It is learned that her injjuries include a fractured arm.

The police have recorded her statement and investigation is further proceeding.

Jan Mahomed was handed over to the Railway Police, in whose jurisdiction that alleged offence occurred, and was brought before Mr. Anderson, First-Class Magistrate for Railways, who remanded him in custody pending investigations.

FIVE POINTS OF AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Activity In Far East To Cease Until European Problems Are Tackled

The foreign policy of President Roosevelt, hitherto undisclosed, contains the following major points, according to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times":—

1 A preliminary meeting in Washington between the representatives of the major Powers to prepare for the World Economic Conference.

2. A grant of power from Congress to President Roosevelt to effect international trade pacts, and to defer the instalmenbt of war debt due on June 15 if the pacts are not concluded and Congress should have adjourned before that date.

3. The suspension until the next session of Congress of the efforts to induce the United States to join the Permanent Court of International Justice.

4. The cessation of activity in the Far Eastern question until the preceding questions have been adjusted.

5. The blending of war debts and disarmament with other economic problems, if Europe can be persuaded to adopt this course.

JUTE SHARES OPEN STEADY

Improved Rates In Coals Transactions

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, May 3.

In the Share Market to-day Jutes opened steady but as the session advanced price dropped few annas due to profit taking.

In Coals good enquiry was noticed and transactions were recorded at improving rates. Teas were steady. In Miscellaneous electrical shares were in good request, while sugars kept fairly steady. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—per cent New loan 1947/50 96/2; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 99/9; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 105/8; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 106/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 125 1/8

Coals:—Amalgamated 13/6 small lot; Bengal 22 1/8; Burrakur 10/12; Equitable 17/8 small lot; Chusick and Muslim 2/4; Jain Central As. 8/-; New Beerbhoom 8/12; North Damuda 3/2 ex div; Panch Bailey 29/8; Raneegunge 31/8; South Karanpura 2/4.

Jutes:—Anglo India 333 ex div; Auckland 195 small lot; Belvedere 362; Birla Ordy 9/8; Birla pref 91/8 small lot; Budge Budge 359; Caledanian 502 small lot; Cheviot 229/8 small lot; Clive 27; Dalhousie 383 small lot; Howrah 48/2 small lot; Kamarhatty 462; Kanknarrah 433 small lot; Kelvin 535; National 22/10 small lot; Naihati 390 small lot; New Central 373 small lot; Presidency 6/5; Reliance 71 small lot; Standard 335 small lot.

Teas:—Betjan 19/4; Jaybirpara 16; Jutlibari 12/4; Rutema 8; Teloijan 9/12.

Rubber:—Hamilton 88 cents.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Sorporation 8/7; Reliance Firebricks and Pottery 7; Bareilly electric 10/4; Benares electric 11/12; Bengal Telephone ordy 15/4; Dacca electric 15/4; Mozafferpore electric 9/8; Burn & Coord 155 small lot; Burn & Coord 7 per cent pref 113; Hooghly Flour 14/4; B. I Corporation pref 104; Calcutta Tramways ordy 14/8; odd lot; Indian Wood products 28/4; Basti 249; Cawnpore 37/12; Champaran 30/4; New Savan 18/10; Purtabpore 18 Rohtas Rs. 5/-; Rohtas paid up as 12 premium; Samastipur 12/12

Debentures:—4 per cent 1907/73 Calcutta Municipal 100/10.—A. P.

DEMOCRACY V. DICTATORSHIP

Lansbury Says Parliamentary System Is Any Day Better

"When we have regard to Germany and Hitlerism, and the dictatorship methods prevailing on the Continent to-day, we in Britain may regard our country as one of the last strongholds of democracy" said Mr George Lansbury, M.P., at Forest Hill, S.E.

"There is no sort of hope left in the world save in the movement we represent," he added.

"On us is laid the task of upholding democratic Government.

"It would be terrible, both for this country and the rest of the world, if we forfeited all that our forefathers strove for.

"Parliament may be a slow machine, but it is whatever the members you choose to send there make it.

"Dictatorship and domination have failed. If they had been successful the world would not be in the plight it is.

"We in this country have pinned our faith to what may be described as the common sense of the most.

HELLISH CUT-THROAT SYSTEM.

"We want England to lead the world in showing that out democracy can transform the hellish cut-throat system of commercialism into a co-operative commonwealth.

"The Labour Party stands for a complete change in our social and industrial life.

"We believe that in a world of plenty with power to increase that plenty, there should be neither poverty, destitution nor slums.

"All these evils can be abolished once the nation determines that it will own all its means of production and use them in the service of the people."

RAILWAY FINANCE

Committee Sanctions Diesel Locomotives

The Railway Finance Committee re-assembled on Wednesday under the presidency of Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways to consider the question of certain reserved inspection carriages and Two Diesel electric locomotives for experimental purposes on the N. W. Railway. The meeting lasted about an hour and agreed to Two Diesel locomotives for experimental purposes on the N. W. Railway as also to the provision of certain reserved inspection carriages for the Assam Bengal and M. S. M. Railways, but postponed consideration till the next meeting of the proposal for certain reserved inspection carriages for N. W. Railway and B. N. Railway.

The next meeting of the Railway Finance Committee expected by held in Simla sometime in September during the Assembly session.—A. P.

GOETHE WAS NO JEW-HATER

Nazi apologists in Germany, when they invoke the name of Goethe in their antagonism to the Jews, are very wide of the mark, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Frankfort, they exclaim, the impe[rial] city, the city of Goethe, to be contaminated by an influence so alien! But Goethe himself, as G. H. Lewes witnesses was even in childhood attracted to Judaism.

At a very early age he composed a polyglot romance, in which five or six characters wrote each in a separate language. One of these was Jew.-German. From this Goethe was led on to study Hebrew; and, though he was never a profound scholar in that tongue, the Scriptures always awakened in him a deep reverence. In 'Wilhelm Meister" he speaks of the Judaic as the typical ethnic religion, in which the Old Testament is distinguished by the sublimity of its worship. The Jews he characterises as remarkable for valour, toughness of fibre, and endurance.

In his maturity Goethe expressed the most vivid interest in the Jewish philosopher Spinoza; and the texture of his own thought is interwoven with the teaching of the "Ethics." He particularly notices the disinterested love of God and goodness which informs Spinoza's mind.

In a Frankfort journal, moreover, Goethe specially deprecates a "Roman patriotism." That, he says, is to "impose a giant upon us. It would leave us not even a stool to sit upon." So much for Goethe and Fascism.

1,000 Villagers Clash With Dacoit Gang

Sequel To Capture Of Two Banias: Leader Arrested After Exchange Of Shots For Three Hours

ALLAHABAD, May 3

In order to rescue two Banias, captured by a notorious dacoit gang of Bhima Gujar, a Dholpur report says that 1,000 villagers with police had a scrap with the culprits, who fired on the pursuers.

After exchange of shots for nearly three hours, Bhima, the leader of the gang, was arrested and the victims were rescued.

Five persons were wounded. A. P.

MURDER AS AN ART

51,000 Homicides In Five Years In United States

There are still more murders every year in America than in any other civilised country in the world, according to an American insurance paper.

The rate per 100,000 of population is 20 times that of Britain. It is stated that there were 12,000 murders in 1932.

The author of the article in question based his conclusions on reports from 180 cities in the United States. He found that the average rate of murders was 10.8 per 100,000 of population, the same as in 1931.

Figures for the five years beginning in 1927 and ending with 1931 show that 51,206 persons in the country met their death by homicide during that period.

The writer adds: "Murder more than ever is becoming an ingenious art, if not a trade, in this country."

In contrast to the record in the United States the article points out that the rate for 1931 in England and Wales per 100,000 population was 0.5.

"COBRA" BITES AGAIN!

Hindu Woman Burnt To Death

After a lull or nearly a month, a case of a Stove Tragedy came up for hearing before the City Coroner on Wednesday morning. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from extensive burns accidentally sustained while lighting a stove.

It appears that Ichchabai, 16 year old wife of one Keshavial Purushottam, was lighting the stove on Tuesday afternoon to prepare tea, when her saree accidentally caught fire. She shouted out for help and her brother-in-law came and put out the fire.

She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died on Wednesday morning.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST.—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:—

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU

181, Esmail Building 1st Floor,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Phone No 24241.

Tel: "VANUSET."

POLICE OFFICER CHASES THIEF & CATCHES HIM

Magistrate Compliments Him On His Watchfulness

A man who had stolen a coat from the Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, and was beating a hasty retreat, was surprised by Sub-Inspector Paranjpye, of the Palton Road Police, who secured his arrest after an exciting chase.

Allah Bandoo Badloo, the arrested man, when placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, pleaded guilty to the charge of pilfering.

It appears that Sub-Inspector Paranjpye was going from the police station to his quarters when he noticed the accused stealthily removing a coat hanging by a nail from the verendah on the ground floor of the building. The coat belonged to a man sleeping on the verendah.

The officer suspected the accused to be a common pilferer, and followed him outside the building. Realising that he was being followed the accused took to his heels but the officer gave chase and arrested him on Hornby Road.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, highly praised the work of the officer, but for whose watchfulness he said the accused would have made away with the stolen coat. He thought it was the duty of the police to be always watchful and vigilant as the officer had shown himself to be in this instance.

As the police wanted time to ascertain whether the accused had previous convictions, the Magistrate reserved the sentence.

KHADI BHANDAR OPENED AT SIMLA

Brother Hugh, Says Charkha Will Avoid Clashes

(From A Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 1.

A hugely attended public meeting under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association in connection with the opening ceremony of the Simla Khadi Bhandar was held in Edward's Gunj at 3-0 p. m. yesterday. Dr. N. L. Varma presided.

MESSAGES

The Khadi messages of Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sj. C. Rajagopalachariar were read.

CLASHES CAN BE AVOIDED

Great interest prevailed when Brother Hugh of the Christa Seva Sangh, Poona joined the audience. From head to foot he was clad in white khadi. He was also requested to speak. In his short speech he stressed the need of Charkha and khadi to avoid international clashes.

KHADI BHANDAR OPENED.

After the conclusion of the meeting at 5-30 p. m. the khadi Bhandar was opened by principal Chhabildass of the Servants of the People Society, Lahore.

PRISONER NURSES POLICEMAN

Forger Declines Chance To Escape When Escort Is Injured

DARWIN (By Mail).

Declining to accept the chance to escape, a prisoner being escorted to Darwin to stand trial, nursed the constable who was injured in a fall from his horse.

Arrested on a charge of having forged and uttered a cheque the prisoner John Liddel, was handed over to Constable Reid who became ill on the journey. Liddel attended to Reid that night, and next day a packhorse threw the constable against a tree, injuring his ribs, knee, head and ankle.

Liddel remained in camp looking after the gear and horses for three days, while the constable lay at the house recovering from his injuries.

Liddel was found guilty of forgery and was remanded for sentence.

HOAX ON UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

Accused Collects Money & Passes Them Down To Accomplice

For playing a hoax on several unemployed youths and obtaining moneys from them, the Esplanade police arrested Aleck Harkare, a Hindu near the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday.

The accused, it is alleged, promised to give employment to five persons and took them to the Victoria Terminus after taking Rs. 5-8-0 from each of them. He left the men near the station and visited several offices but returned after some time without giving them a definite answer.

THE WARRNING.

Before he returned the five pr--sons were warned by a peon in the station to watch the accused and when they ultimately handed him over the police and he was searched the money was found missing.

The police suspect that the money might have been passed by Harkare to an accomplice.

The accused was charged with cheating before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate. Third Court, on Wednesday and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 50.

COBRA VENOM FOR CANCER

Success In Treatment Is Reported From Canada, U. S. And France

Treatment of patients by injections of modified cobra venom after operations for cancer is being carried on in Canada, the United States and France, it had been learned to-day. Dr. Adolph Monaelesser, former surgeon general of the American Red Cross and a founder of the Reconstruction Hospital evolved the treatment after eight years of research.

The New York doctor said he had received word that a paper based on his findings was read last week before the French Academy of Medicine. The paper incorporated results of a survey of 200 cases treated for cancer with cobra venom in Paris.

The 77-year-old Dr. Monaelesser explained that pure venom extracted from cobras is diluted and other ingredients are added to form the serum. The venom is changed in this process, he said, and the poison lessened. At the beginning of the treatment an injection is given to the patient every 10 days. The time between injections is lengthened to 15 days and to greater intervals, according to the conditions of the patient. He said that in all the patients treated with the venom after undergoing an operation, there has not been one case in which the disease has reappeared.

"ATLANTIQUE" FIRE

Breton Secret Society Is Accused Of The Deed

A sensational explanation of the mystery fire which destroyed the £3,000,000 French luxury liner Atlantique in the English Channel last January was given in "The Sunday Dispatch" during mail week.

A secret revolutionary organisation of the Breton Separatists using timed incendiary fuses set light to the Atlantique.

The fire was partly a revolutionary gesture, but much more because, though the construction of the Atlantique was started at St. Nazaire, in Brittany, as soon as it could be moved, the hull was taken to Bordeaux for completion.

This, to the Breton Separatists was another injustice to Brittany, and the destruction of finished ship was their revenge.

It was actually stated in a Breton Nationalist paper that if the Atlantique was taken away from St. Nazaire there would "soon be another ship like it to be built there."

The people responsible for the burning of the Atlantique were also responsible for the destruction of a monument commemorating the union of Brittany and France.

Still more recently they destroyed a section of the railway on which the President of France was travelling to take part in a ceremony in Brittany.

One of the Separatists' demands is that their language shall be equally "official" in Brittany with French, and that it shall be compulsory in the schools.

During the past few years they have been taking lessons from the Irish Nationalists, some of whose methods they are copying.

MRS. J. M. SEN GUPTA

Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta's recent appeal to Calcutta Nationalists to stand together and preserve the supremacy of the people in the Corporation met with the desired response.

SEX HORMONES FOUND IN MINERAL MATTER

Female Element Is Truly Eternal Say Scientists

BERLIN, (By mail).

When the poet wrote of "Eternal Woman" he wrote better than he wot of. Science has just discovered the female element to be truly eternal, or at least so long-lived that there man is staggered at the very thought of such longevity. That is one end of the story. Now for another.

EPOCH-MAKING DISCOVERY.

Gland secretions are a comparatively new field in medical research but one the importance of which is becoming increasingly evident. Among such secretions are the so-called "hormones" in which many see the tangible quintessence of life. Male hormones and female hormones have their relative parts to play in the human organism and apparently beyond it. For science has just discovered that sex hormones are present, not only in animal and vegetable, but also in mineral creation.

The point—and this is where the two ends of the story meet—is that only female hormones are found in minerals. The male element is apparently a transient thing, the female permanent.

The three men responsible for this epoch-making discovery are Professor S. Aschheim, Professor W. Schoeller and Dr. Hohlwag, the last named being a young man who worked sometime in London under Professor Dodds. For two years these three men have been working in this direction as the result of an observation made in the course of comparative microscope rests by Professor Aschheim, who noticed a similarity between female hormones and certain organisms in coal deposits.

VALUE OF MUD BATHS.

Female hormones have so far been found in lignite, and hard coal, in oil, peat and asphalt, particularly in this last. Asphalt contains no fewer than 10,000 so-called mouseunits of hormone to the kilogram, whereas oil for instance only has about one-fifth of this quantity. There can be no doubt that the great value of certain mud baths for women's diseases is due to the presence of hormones in the mud.

The reader may ask of what practical use this is likely to be. From time to time one reads in the Press of all sorts of marvellous scientific achievements that, beyond allowing, a sub-editor to pen a striking headline, never seem to lead to any practical results. Is this one of these scientifically interesting but practically futile discoveries

On the contrary the vista of possibilities it opens is so vast as almost to stagger imagination. The first practical use to which it will be put is, of course, in the treatment of diseases of women. Preparations based on sex hormones have lately been increasingly used in this connection, but the supply is necessarily limited, and a practical method of extracting the hormones from asphalt and other substances of the kind, would greatly facilitate and cheapen the treatment.

FESTILITY INCREASED.

Secondly, there is the application to the vegetable world. Professor Schoeller has already made fruitful and successful experiments in this direction. Plants treated with sex hormones have grown much faster and bloomed much earlier than others left untreated. And the three men whose common work has resulted in this great discovery believe it will be possible to treat the soil with sex hormones so as to render it amazingly fertile. Soil treated with sex hormones ought to produce two crops in one year. It may even be possible so to "doctor" European soil as to render the cultivation of cotton practicable. Finally, and in the long run, perhaps most important of all sterile and desert regions of the earth may be made to become fertile and blossom forth. It is not mere questions of water supply that makes the Gobi Desert or the Sahara the wastes they are. There was a time when the burning desert of Mesopotamia was one of the geratest granaries in the world. That time may return, thanks to sex hormones.

In the meantime, however, these are but theoretical dreams, for a cheap method of mass extraction of hormones from coal, oil, peat, lignite, asphalt and whatever other mineral substances may contain them too, has not been found. It is clear that fertilisation of vast stretches of land would require great quantities of land would require great quantities of hormones, and it is also clear that any amount of laboratory tests and microscope work will not suffice to solve the problem of mass production. That problem is one in which the engineer will have to co-operate with the man of science.

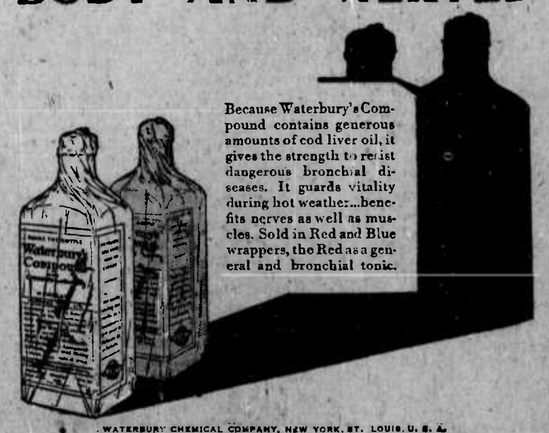
Now that the scientific basic facts have been established beyond the possibility of doubt, efforts will be directed in this sense.

EFFECT ON PHILOSOPHY.

Apart from the practical utility of the discovery, there s a philosophical side to it. One of the main problems of philosophy in all times has been that of immortality. It has been as fiercely denied on the one hand as it has been fanatically upheld on the other; on neither side was it ever possible to produce tangible scientific evidence that would suffice to incline the balance one way or the other. Here at least there appears a possibility of doing this.

Sex lives; it lives on; it is capable of being transmuted from animal to vegetable, from vegetable to mineral, there to lie apparently dormant for aeons of time, to be extracted undimmed, unweakened in its vital force, and passed on again to flora and fauna in never-ending and ever-varying sequence. Immortality of the soul? At least, immortality of fecundity and life is a scientifically provable substance or rather essence that seems to be a common denominator to all three realms of creation.—Trans-Ocean Service.

STRENGTHENS BODY AND NERVES



Because Waterbury's Compound contains generous amounts of cod liver oil, it gives the strength to resist dangerous bronchial diseases. It guards vitality during hot weather...benefits nerves as well as muscles. Sold in Red and Blue wrappers, the Red as a general and bronchial tonic.

WATERBURY CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

WATERBURY'S Compound

Will not Stain: Spray Harmless to Man

POYSHA

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE & BEST Insecticide Fluid with Delightful Perfume useful for every Home

KILLS MOSQUITOES

Flies, Ants, Moths, Cockroaches, Bugs, & their eggs etc., etc.

Sold by all respectable CHEMISTS & STORES

Sole Distributors:-POY BROTHERS, BOMBAY No. 3

FREE FOR THE ASKING A SPECIMEN COPY OF COMMERCIAL INDIA

The Businessman's Magazine

THAT WILL START YOU IN BUSINESS AND KEEP YOU IN IT.

A BIG EARNING FIELD AWAITS YOU.

DROP A CARD TO-DAY TO—

COMMERCIAL INDIA, 22 R. G. Kar Rd., Shambazar, Calcutta.

CALICO JUBILEE ASARWA MILLS CLOTH

noted for its

Reliable texture, special finish, fast shades, latest designs Dhotis, Sarees, Patals, Mulls, Voiles, Dorias, Twill, Poplin, etc.

Please ask for our MERCERISED SUITINGS for SUMMER.

RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR

(1) Kalbadevi Road, (2) Swadeshi Market, (3) Chaupati.

INSURE WITH

THE FORWARD ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

A purely Indian Life Concern with Low premium rates.

WANTED ENERGETIC AGENTS.

Apply to:—

Local Chief Agents: LILADHAR & CO., Bomba

The Managing Agents, 43, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

GERMANY WILL BE ISOLATED

Hitlerism Leads To Russo-Czechoslavakian Rapprochement

The Prague correspondent of the Paris "Temps" says that one of the effects of the Hitler regime has been a definite rapprochement between Soviet Russia and Czecho-Slovakia. The possibility of signing a Russo-Czech non-aggression pact is being seriously considered, he says. Such a pact would probably lead to the establishment of better relations between Russia and the other members of the Little Entente—that is, Rumania and Yugo-Slavia.

Russia appears to be anxious, the "Temps" correspondent says, to transfer some of her orders from Germany to Czecho-slovakia. She would do this at once if only she could receive the same credit facilities as in Germany.

To the French such news, indicating a further isolation of Germany, can only be welcome. It is held that the diplomatic isolation of Germany is now practically complete. It is deeply regretted here that relations should be strained between Russia and England at the present time; and Russia is being seriously criticised for having chosen such a bad time for taking proceedings against the English engineers.

MOTORING ERA RESPONSIBLE FOR INCESSANT DIN

Sound Your Horn Only If Really Necessary, Says Sir Stenson Cooke

"Remember your horn is intended to be used as a warning and indication if needed, of your presence on the road. Motor horns should not be used unnecessarily, and always with consideration for others."—Highway Code.

Nowadays we hear so much about the noise problem that a little historical research will enable us to view the subject in its true perspective, and to trace directly the cause and effect, at any rate, in so far as motor horns are concerned, declares Sir Stenson Cooke, Secretary of the Automobile Association.

A requirement of the Locomotives on Highways Act of 1896 was that every "light locomotive" should carry a bell or other instrument capable of giving audible warning of approach, and a regulation made under the same Act made it compulsory for the motorist to use this audible warning to make known his presence or position on the road.

In 1919 the A.A. Handbook contained a list of "Do's and Don'ts." and one of these was an appeal for discrimination in the use of the horn, probably the first of its kind ever published. The A. A. visualised that the trend of legislation might be to encourage the unnecessary use of the horn, and therefore pursued its policy of appeal "Not to abuse the audible warning of approach."

A. A. signs worded "Quietly, Please" were erected outside for pitals and churches, and requests for discrimination issued to the Press, and so the campaign against unnecessary noise was continued.

SIGHT OR SOUND?

Meantime, by a variety of means official and otherwise, the motorist was encouraged to "hoot" far too frequently. When an accident occurred, the first question invariably asked by the police, magistrates coroners and others concerned was: "Did you blow your horn?" or "Did you hear the other horn?"

In a few cases "School" and "Cross-road" signs were actually erected with the request, "Please Toot" or "Please sound your horn." This gave rise to the subconscious suggestion that the mere sounding of the horn might excuse a driver from taking other precautions—obviously most undesirable. Then the pendulum swung the other way. Gradually anti-noise legislation was introduced, and now the Road Traffic Act prescribes that a horn must not be used when a vehicle is stationary on the highway except when necessary on grounds of safety.

To-day the tendency is to drive by sight not sound, and many experienced motorists drive long distances without using the horn at all.

When approaching the closed gates of a level crossing driven sheep or cattle, there is no necessity to use the horn except to attract the attention of the person in charge. Similarly no audible warning is necessary merely because another vehicle or pedestrian is on the road ahead.

When turning out of a carriage drive or work, entrance no useful purpose is served by using the born. Here the onus for special care obviously rests upon the motorist entering the public road, and the mere sounding of the horn cannot relieve him of this obligation.

It is sometimes argued that courtesy demands an audible warning when passing other vehicles on a fast main road, but the recent regulation which makes a driving mirror compulsory largely discounts this argument, always assuming that there is sufficient room. A blast of the horn is in many cases unwise as it is quite likely to startle the other driver.

NIGHT DRIVING.

At night the policy of driving by sight rather than sound can be carried out by the judicious use of the headlights, either as an indication of the desire to overtake, or as a warning of approach at road intersections.

There are, of course, occasions when the use of the horn is necessary particularly in populous places to attract the attention of thoughtless road users, who sometimes use the highway as a parish meeting place or in some other way, which shows that their attention is devoted to anything except the prevailing traffic.

It is difficult to generalise because so much depends on the particular circumstances obtaining, but it is safe to say that the need for a horn is becoming less every day, and that it will continue to diminish.

There is no doubt that London to-day is a very much quieter city than it was ten years ago, and it is equally true to state that in so far as unnecessary noise is concerned London compares very favourably with the majority of large Continental cities, despite the fact that in many of these restrictive legislation exists which prohibits the use of motor horns during certain hours, or in certain areas; but then we in England have always prided ourselves on our common sense and law-abiding characteristics, Invariably we respond with much greater effect to a reasonable request than to an arbitrary regulation.

It cannot be denied that the motoring era has been responsible for its own peculiar noises. We hear many complaints of the "incessant din" in our streets caused by the "strident hooter," "the powerful engines of motor-cars and motor-cycles," but compare these with the continual rattle of iron wheels and horses' hoofs over cobblestones of some 30 years ago, and what of the Cries of old London?

No! Noise has definitely decreased since the days when the motor-car was an innovation, although its character may have altered.

TEMPLE OF 'MOON GODDESS'

Remarkable Discoveries Made At Ur

WELL SUNK IN 2300 B.C.

Painted Pottery Of Nebuchadnezzar's Time For British Museum

Remarkable new finds at Ur of the Chaldees, including a temple dedicated to the Moon Goddess, a brick-lined well sunk in the twenty-third century B.C. and stone vessels of 4,000 B.C., are recorded in the latest report of Mr. C. Leonard Woolley, director of the Joint Expedition at Ur of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania.

"The work done in February," says Mr. Woolley, "gave results which for the proper understanding of the site, are amongst the most important that we have yet secured.

"One of the great difficulties has always been the Temenos or Sacred area; here were grouped together the temples and other religious buildings dedicated to the Moon god and his consort, and in the latter days of the city's life they were enclosed by a huge wall erected by Nebuchadnezzar; but no vestige of any earlier wall had been found and there was nothing to show whether, in preceding ages, these temples had been in any way distinguished from the residential area.

"Now the old wall has come to light. From 2300 B.C. the Temenos was a terrace or platform raised above the general level of the town and surrounded by a wall so strong as to be more military than religious in character; the vicissitudes of the defences can be traced all through subsequent history, as they were breached or overthrown by enemies, patched or reconstructed by successive kings.

TOWER OF 3000 B. C.

"In the west corner of the Temenos rose the higher terrace on which stood the Ziggurat tower, and here we have completed the excavation of the buildings which surrounded an earlier Ziggurat than that which exists to-day; underneath the vast mass of brickwork dated from 2300 B.C. lies another tower, some seven centuries older, and it is the dependencies of that buried Ziggurat which have now been unearthed.

"A row of small shrines faced the tower; behind them was a large temple, probably dedicated to the Moon goddess, in the central chambers of which was prepared the food of Nin-Gal herself and of the deities of her retinue.

"The most striking of the ruins is a deep brick-lined well first sunk by King Ur-Engur in the twenty-third century B.C. and repaired by later rulers down to the time of Nabonidus in the sixth century B.C.: we found undisturbed in the masonry the eight clay tablets whereon one of these later rulers claims credit for his pious work of restoration.

"Excavations below the old Royal Cemetery have produced numbers of archaic tablets and the impressions on clay jar-stoppers of ancient pictorial seals, and at a lower level were found graves of the so-called 'Jemdet Nasr' period, hitherto scantly represented at Ur, from which we have obtained fine examples of the painted pottery of that age, beads and seals, and over a hundred stone vessels.

"One of the latter was decorated with figures of lions and bulls carved in relief; it is a well-known genre, but this example is of particular interest because it is accurately dated and, I think, the first to carry back the motive to the first half of the fourth millennium B.C."

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN YARN MARKET

No Improvement In Actual Turnover

BOMBAY, May 3.

The important event during the week under review has been the passing of the Farm Relief Bill with the Inflation programme as a result of which prices of Cotton have improved further all round. Such an improvement in Cotton after a long period of continued dullness has been received with a sense of relief by the Trade and it is believed that this will go a long way to stop further reduction in the prices of yarns. Local Cotton market has also improved by about Rs. 10/- and this has naturally resulted into increased enquiries for yarns from some districts, although the enquiries so far appear to be mostly of a speculative nature. Most of the enquiries received so far have been at lower prices and we understand hardly any business of importance has resulted. In view of the recent rise in Cotton, our Mills as usual have been hesitating to make sales at the old prices and business resulting therefore has been very small. There has been yet no genuine buying in evidence from the actual consuming districts, but the Middleman, as a rule, have been getting inclined to make speculative purchases with a view to realize profits later on if yarn prices improve in sympathy with cotton. Reports from consuming districts are yet not encouraging and buying continues hand to mouth in as much as the purchasing capacity of the consumers is yet very low and it is impossible for them to stand in competition with Japanese and Indian cloth. As a matter of fact, most of the weavers are not able to get anything like living wages and have been therefore trying to take to some other work. The future outlook seems to be rather uncertain and whilst much more will depend upon the course of the cotton prices in the next few days, the actual demand for yarns has yet not shown any improvement.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is nothing to report in this class of yarns which remains unchanged.

JAPANESE YARNS

There has been no change in prices of Japanese yarns despite of some improvement in Cotton owing to continued slack demand and heavy stocks in this class of yarns. Prices in Japan have been quoted slightly higher but it has hardly any effect on the local market as well as in consuming districts where the stocks are yet heavy. As regards the Import Duty on Non-British cloth, there has been yet no decision arrived at by the Government of India and such a considerable delay on the part of the Government has naturally created dissatisfaction amongst the Trade.

ART SILK YARNS

Syndicate prices remain unchanged and offtake continues to remain moderate. Stocks in the Northern Markets have been sufficient and offtake is rather irregular. In the Southern Markets however there have been better inquiries, but owing to absence of stocks sales have been lowered. Japanese quotations are practically unchanged and in view of the decreased stocks of the Syndicate goods, there is every probability of forward business in Japanese goods in the near future.

INDIAN YARNS

In sympathy with some improvement in Cotton, our Mills have adopted a rather firm attitude, but owing to the absence of buyers at anything like reasonable level of prices, no business of importance has so far resulted. It is reported that the stocks of yarns with the Bombay Mills have considerably increased and they are therefore very eager to place their yarns when they find satisfactory demand from the consuming districts. Such a course will naturally prevent any improvement in prices of yarns in as much as demand continues to be yet very limited and there are hardly any signs of substantial improvement in demand in these days. Further, the delay in publication of the Government's decision regarding the Import Duty, has also been causing a great deal of anxiety amongst Millowners and this has naturally created uncertainty amongst the Trade. It also remains to be seen how far the American President carries out his Inflation Programme and how it is received by Britain. There have been constant fears about the War of Inflation amongst the great Powers of the World and naturally therefore a great deal of uncertainty exists amongst the Trade with the result that business continues to remain very restricted. Future course of the market seems to be uncertain at the present moment.

MURDERERS WHO HAVE MADE GOOD

Kind Treatment Restores Self-Respect Of Reprieved Men

Can a murderer ever redeem his past?

The question is prompted by the announcement that Alfred Arthur Kopsch and David Greenwood have been released from prison. At the age of 18 Kopsch was sentenced to death for murdering his aunt by strangling her.

He was reprieved, and now, after nearly seven and a half years of imprisonment, he is to accept a benefactor's help to start life afresh abroad.

I know of many murderers who have made good, and who have long been worthy and respected members of the community, says Hayden Church in "The Sunday Dispatch."

ASSUMED NAMES.

The men and women who are thus living down the most terrible offence against humanity are scattered in many parts of the country. In the majority of cases, after being given their liberty, in some instances only after undergoing lengthy incarcerations, they naturally elected to start life again in districts where they were not known, and under assumed names.

Some few, however, chose to return to their native places, and deliberately, without the slightest effort to disguise their identity, set about wiping out the past.

One of the most striking cases is that of a woman, now middle-aged, who has for some years been the district nurse in a village.

Her devotion and selflessness are a byword; by the folk of the district she has more than once been described as an "angel". And yet she was once a murderess.

Somewhere in Holland there is a merchant, now in the fifties, in quite a large way of business. He has the respect and confidence of all who have dealings with him.

That he is an Englishman most of his acquaintances are aware, but they know no more of his early history.

They would be staggered, no doubt, were it disclosed that he is a murderer.

NEVER LOOKED BACK.

"This man is a native of Liverpool," the probation officer of a London police court told me. "He was employed for some time at a sugar warehouse there. When he was in his early twenties he had a violent quarrel when in liquor and stabbed a man to death. He was sentenced to be hanged, but was respited by the Home Secretary.

"After 'doing' nineteen years he was released, and came to London to start life afresh. He became a street hawker, and ran straight, and prospered. After a year or two his business led him to make occasional trips to Holland, and he was offered a job there and took it.

"Since then he has never looked back. He rose steadily in his employment and now owns the business he joined. He is liked and respected by all."

Without being aware of it, many motorists and "hikers" have been directed by another reprieved murderer who does voluntary traffic duty on a much-travelled road in the west of England.

MAN FROM THE PAST.

His history is alike dramatic and creditable to him. After his release from prison he made a new start in a cathedral town, and was doing well when he was confronted suddenly by a man who had known him as a convict.

Rather than be blackmailed he threw up this post and started all over again in the locality where you may meet him now. But this time he has been unmolested and he is now a happy man.

"Splendid fellows" is hardly a description that one would expect a clergyman to give to men who had taken life, but it was applied by one of the most experienced prison chaplains in this country to the released murderers he knows.

The padre is the Rev. W. L. Cottrell, now chaplain at Wormwood Scrubs. He has also served in a similar capacity at Pentonville, Parkhurst, Maidstone, and other great prisons.

"I am in touch with many reprieved murderers to-day, and they are splendid fellows," Mr. Cottrell says, "Some of them are married and have happy families.

"I have seen fifteen men executed. I feel that, had a proportion of these, perhaps half or more, been allowed to live, they would have become really honest men.

"Murderers are not, of course, criminals. Their act is done, generally, in a moment of passion and it is then over and done with."

Come with me to a mining village in England—or perhaps it is in Wales. One of the most prosperous tradesmen there is a fruiterer who sells his goods from a barrow drawn by an exceptionally well-nourished donkey.

MOMENT OF FRENZY.

The fruiterer is jovial in appearance, and he calls his wares in hearty, ringing tones. He is about the last man you would take for a murderer, and yet he is one.

The crime he committed in a frenzied moment was a national sensation twenty-five years ago. He was reprieved shortly before the time set for his execution.

He was freed after spending eighteen years in prison. Friends subscribed about £12, and with the money he bought a donkey and barrow, and set up as a fruiterer.

He too, has prospered continuously. He is happily married and has two bonny children. He owns two shops, but still enjoys hawking his goods with his faithful donkey, now, like himself, grown partly with the years.

A MISSIONER.

The strangest story of all those told me, perhaps, is that of a murderer who became a missioner in a poverty-stricken London district, and who for his devoted service to the outcast and forlorn came to be regarded as almost a saint.

Essentially a "man of the world" to begin with, this individual was released after nearly twenty years in prison. He found himself friendless when he returned to the world.

But eventually, thanks to an organisation that befriends discharged criminals, the head of a big firm of wool merchants was induced to give him a job.

Touched by this unexpected kindness, the murderer's self-respect was revived by the confidence shown in him. He made good so quickly that before long he was assistant manager.

Though well into middle age, he became a new man, with a new career and a new passion—the passion to hand on to others the faith that had come to him.

So he opened a little mission hall in a London slum district. His employer was sympathetic and helped him with his mission work, which he carried on with marked success up to the time of his death.

COL. RUTHERFORD.

Finally, I am able to make exclusive announcement concerning another reprieved murderer.

Colonel Norman Rutherford, the central figure in the most sensational murder trial of post-war years, has recently, I hear, been given a responsible post in one of the Dominions.

Colonel Rutherford was charged with killing Major Miles Seaton, an officer of the Australian Army, and was found "guilty but insane". Committed to Broadmoor, he was discharged early in 1929.

The post to which he has now been appointed was obtained, I understand, through the influence of a British statesman, who had befriended him while in Broadmoor, and to whose home he went immediately after his discharge.

FACILITIES TO INDIAN SUGAR FACTORIES

Technical Advice Available In Connection With Manufacturing Operations & Chemical Control

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research announce the terms on which the services of the Sugar Technologist to the Council, whose headquarters are at Cawnpore, are now available to all sugar factories and others. The revised scale of fees has been prepared after consulting the Research Council, the provincial Governments and others. The fees are not intended to be so high as to cover expenses.

The intention is that they should be high enough to discourage enquiries from those not genuinely interested in the industry and low enough for the smallest concerns to pay. General preliminary enquiries, that is, enquiries dealing with subjects like the general prospects of sugar industry, statistical information, lists of factory sites, etc. are answered free.

FEES FOR SPECIFICATION

The fee for supplying standard specifications of machinery for factories of standard sizes is Rs. 25. Where detailed specifications to suit the requirements of any particular factory have to be prepared, the fee is Rs. 100 per specification. Fees are also laid down for the preparation of drawings, advice regarding the selection of machinery, inspection of and reporting on sites, analytical work, scrutiny of and comment on factory reports etc.

When the advice of the Sugar Technologist is required on problems relating to machinery, process, raw materials, fuel etc which are of such a nature that they can be disposed of from Cawnpore without any special research or investigation, the advice will be given free. A minimum fee of Rs. 25 will be charged when such enquiries involve any special research or investigation.

COST OF TECHNICAL ADVICE

Complete technical advice in connection with manufacturing operations and chemical control of factory including scrutinizing and commenting on weekly and final reports will cost Rs. 1,000 per cane season and Rs. 2,000 per year. The intention of this provision is not to encourage manufacturers to attempt to do without efficient technical staff of their own but to make an outside consulting expert available. It is anticipated that many factories will be very willing to take advantage of these facilities.

Additional particulars can be had from the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla.

RIVAL FACTIONS FALL OUT

Pitched Battle Results In Two Deaths

A graphic description of the gang warfare, that took place on the evening of April 6, at Sayani Road, off De'Lisle Road, was given on Wednesday morning before the City Coroner, at the inquest held over the bodies of Azizulla Mazidulla and Babasingh, two victims of the battle.

It appears that on the day in question Khudabux, Feku Saheb Ali and Azizulla, who were returning after seeing a Fakir met one Teda Mirza, a leader of a gang, and some other pardeshies on the Sayani Road. On seeing Feku, Teda is alleged to have asked him: "Why do you not clear out of Nagpada, De'Lisle Road and Bhoiwada sections?" From words they came to blows and Feku was stabbed by Teda and fell down on the road. Khudabux went to protect Feku, but was attacked by the Pardeshies. Meanwhile Aziz seized Teda and they came to grips. Teda stabbed Aziz with a knife and he fell down. Amongst the Pardeshies were both Babasingh, the deceased, and Sadusingh, who had been arrested in connection with Aziburulla's murder.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Another version given out was that as soon as Teda Mirza met Azizudulla the latter aimed a blow at Teda Mirza, who parried it and the blow struck Babasingh, who fell down. At this moment, Feku, who is also arrested for the murder of Babasingh, went to the fallen man and it is alleged stabbed him in the abdomen. Sadusingh went to protect the deceased from further violence, whereupon Feku stabbed Sadu in the back. All the while Khudabux, the second suspect was brandishing a stick.

Teda, who avoided the blow aimed at him by Aziz, rushed at him afterwards and stabbed him with a knife and Aziz collapsed. Then a fight between some Pardeshies and Muslims ensued.

"BLOOD IN ALL DIRECTIONS"

According to one of the witnesses "blood was seen in all directions." By this time the Police received information of the fight and came on the scene. Teda, at the sight of the Police, took to his heels and is still absconding. The Police arrested Feku Saheb Ali, Sadusingh and Khudabux. Others were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where Aziz and Babasingh died.

In the case of Aziz, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to homicidal stab wound inflicted with murderous intent. It appears from the evidence that it was inflicted by one Teda Mirza who is absconding. The Jury also added that there was no reliable evidence against the suspect Sadusingh.

In the case of Babasingh the verdict was "death due to stab wound inflicted by Feku Saheb Ali who has rendered himself liable to prosecution for murder, while Khudabux has rendered himself liable to prosecution for abetment.

NO EARLY MARRIAGES IN NEPAL

Ruler Enforces Drastic Social Reforms

Further reforms are announced by H. H. the Maharaja and Prime Minister of Nepal, whose wise and beneficent rule has already made its mark, says the Khatmandu correspondent of "The Statesman".

In a conservative country such as this, social reform has always been one of the delicate problems of administration, requiring the most careful handling and taxing to their limits administrative skill and ingenuity. It has demanded great courage and firmness on the one side, and caution and circumstances on the other—zeal for progressive reform, tempered with due regard for deep-rooted sentiment. It has therefore been no mean achievement on the part of the present Premier to have successfully faced the problem of marriage reform within a few months of his accession to power.

It was, however, by no fiat of his supreme will, nor by any sudden stroke of his pen that he sought to alter a long-standing social system, but slowly and gradually he has been preparing the way for this sweeping reform in the life of his country by seeking to inform and influence and educate public opinion. The Premier invited the Brahmins to a frank and free discussion with him of early marriage and the mating of old and young, appealing to them to mad and interpret the Shastric injunctions in a more liberal spirit, and found that a majority was in favour of reform, in spite of the prejudice among Brahmins against the marriage of a girl after puberty. As a concession to Brahmin sentiment, the Premier proposed that the minimum age-limit for the marriage of Brahmin girls should be fixed at 11 years, and that for Brahmin boys at 16.

OTHER RESTRICTIONS

Another interesteing reform in connection with the maerriage of Brahmins has been to promulgate a new law that on no account should a Brahmin of the age of 43 or above, be allowed to marry a girl of less than 12.

For the 'Chhatris' or Kshatriyas of Nepal, the caste to which the chief families and warrior clans belong, the age-limit has been fixed a little higher than amongst the Brahmins. Henceforward, no 'Chhatri' male will be allowed to marry before the age of 16, and no 'Chhatri' female before the age of 14, and none above the age of 60 will be allowed to marry a girl whose age is below 20.

The Newars, Magras, Gurnuge, Lepchas and other low-caste tribes of Nepal are not to come under the purview of these reforms, for amongst these people, early marriage is not so common as against the higher class Brahmins and 'Chhatris', and divorce and widow re-marriage are permitted.

DEBTS CANCELLATION

In addition to this great social reform promulgated by the Premier he has afforded yet another proof of his magnanimity by announcing his desire to forego on behalf of his Government a large sum of money amounting to nearly Rs. 1 crore no mean sacrifice for a Government in these days of economic depression. This huge amount represents arrears of fines and other dues imposed, either by encroachments upon Government land, or for criminal offences, upon people in the Terai and the hill districts of Nepal, up to the Nepal Samvat 1984 (i.e., 1927 A.D.). Aware of the distress of these people who, from year to year, find their debts accumulating with no means to repay them, his Highness has at one sweep written off all the past liabilities of these people to the State.

The outward Air Mail left Karachi at 8-30 in the morning of 3rd May with five passengers.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

The volume begins with the South African Indian question and contains besides his jail experiences in South Africa and India, his "Young India" and "Nava Jivan" articles on "Satyagraha" and the Non-co-operation Movements. It also includes Mahatma Gandhi's famous Letters to successive Viceroys, his historic Statement before the Court at the great trial, his Congress Presidential Address and other public utterances, his Speeches and Messages during his great march to the Salt pans of Dandi, the full text of his Agreement with Lord Irwin and the Speeches implementing the Pact. Then there are his Speeches at the Round Table Conference followed by the Willingdon-Gandhi correspondence, the Hindu-Muslim question, as also the Statements on the Problem of Untouchability following the Epic Fast. Yet another Section gives his reminiscences of great Indians like Gokhale, Mehta, Tilak Das, Nehru, etc. The last Section contains chapters on subjects of miscellaneous interest ending with his famous gramophone record on God.

With numerous Illustrations and an Index.

CLOTH BOUND. OVER 1000 PAGES
Rs. 4. To Subs. of the "I. R."
Rs. 3-8 as.
Foreign Six Shillings.
To Subs. of the "Indian Review"
5 sh. 3d. Postage & Regn. 1sh. 6d

Indians Overseas

By

Dr LANKA SUNDARAM, M.A., Ph.D. (LOND.)

Indians Overseas is the first systematic study of the manifold problems faced by the 27 lakhs of Indians in different parts of the world. The present study of the condition and prospects of Indians Overseas is a handy and authoritative book dealing with every aspect of the life of emigrant Indians. "Indians Overseas" is divided into 10 Chapters: Introductory Survey. Kangani System for Ceylon and Malaya. Indians in Ceylon. Indians in Malaya. The Indenture System. Indians in the West Indies. Indians in Fiji, Mauritius and Canada. Indians in East Africa. Indians in the Union of South Africa. Epilogue. Every chapter is an epitome of a thorough study of the Indian Question abroad.

Re 1 and As. 8, or Two Shillings Six Pence.

To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4 or 1sh. 6d.

Please note that all Foreign orders including those of Ceylon must be accompanied with remittance.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the "Indian Review" in advance. Foreign Subscription: Great Britain 12 sh. (Twelve Shillings); U. S. A. 3 Dollars

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

Publishers, Madras.

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

A NEW DRINK

Often in days of oppressive heat you long for a drink which will nourish and revitalise you—give you strength to carry on.

Generally at such times you can not bear the thought of solid food, but in Wincarnis Beef Cubes you have a pleasant and appetizing drink, a real beef tea with all the finest nourishment of beef combined with the refreshing qualities of tea.

A cube taken with water or milk is a magnificent 'bracer,' gives you new energy and is so easy to digest that even an invalid can take it. You should remember also that Wincarnis Beef Cubes are the only beef cubes which contain a generous amount of Vitamin 'A'—the famous body-building vitamin essential to keep you fit and in good health.

Order a tin to-day and whenever you feel worn out or run down try one of these delicious tonic cubes. You will quickly notice the difference.

Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co., 23, Medows Street, Bombay, have a limited quantity of samples. Apply early for these.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

FOR
100 % Pure
SWADESHI SILKS
High Class Geogrettes and Crepe-de-Chines.
COME TO
POHOOMULL BROS.
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
FAMOUS HOUSE FOR Indian Arts, Carpets and Brassware, etc.

The ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only. DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot (Kathiawar) Stocked by Messrs. KEMP & Co. LTD. BOMBAY.

ASingle

Promptly relieves

HEADACHE.	RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.	TOOTHACHE.
FEVERISH	BACK ACHE.
CONDITIONS.	PAINS OF
INFLUENZA.	WHATEVER
GOUT.	ORGIN.

Contains No Aspirin
Free from Narcotics & dangerous drugs
Prescribed by eminent Medical Men
Sold by all leading Chemist & Stores
If in difficulty to get supplies please write to
PARAGON PRODUCTS CO.,
BALLARD ESTATE. BOMBAY.

Shaw Tilts At Yankees

Characterises Americans As Ignorant, Dull And Preposterous

Five thousand writers, bankers, professors and other leading citizens flocked to the Metropolitan Opera House New York on April 11 to hear George Bernard Shaw unload a lot of characteristic invective in what aimed to be a diagnosis of present day America.

They heard Shaw denounce the United States Constitution as a charter of anarchists; Americans, as ignorant, dull, preposterous and almost unable to think, the hundred per cent. American as an abominable sort of person who believed in nothing but talk, talk, tal. The Statue of Liberty according to Shaw, should have engraved on its pedestal "All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

Hollywood he denounced as anarchistic because of its vast influence abroad.

But in spite of all this, Shaw expressed the belief that Americans have an opportunity to save civilization.

PREDICTS ROOSEVELT'S FAILURE

He predicted that President Roosevelt would fail. "You hear a great deal from him; you'll get nothing from him."

A new type of American is succeeding the 100-percenter, Shaw surmised. He declared that Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst are examples of the new American. Both are violently against the Constitution, thought Shaw.

"Roosevelt is appealing to you to get rid of the confounded anarchistic Constitution and let him govern the country. But he won't be able to do it so long as the system stands and so long as Congress is there." was his theory.

CAN SAVE WORLD'S SOUL

At least five civilizations perished after reaching a stage comparable to the present one, he said, adding, "We, too, are coming to the precipice over which they fell and were smashed. It's up to America with her volcanic political genius to save the world from collapse. I entertain the hope that in spite of all your past follies you may take the lead and save the soul of the world."

Despite the fact that Jackson Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York and Thomas W Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Co., were on the platform, Shaw described American financiers as "the nation's lunatics who live in a world of absolute delusion. Every 5 dollar they count was 100 dollar and that means every financier, every banker and every stock broker is 95 per cent lunatic."

BANKERS ARE LUNATICS

"Yet it is in the hands of these crazy people", he went on, "that you leave the whole fate of your country. The first thing that you have got to do to get out of your present mess is to nationalize your banks. All the advice banks have given you for years past has been wrong. There has only been one great man in the banking world, Montagu Norman, who came forward and said great things about the money problem. He said, "I don't understand it.'"

Shaw also had something to say about War debts, of course. His reply to the American argument that Britain was spending 500,000,000 dollars on the military and could therefore afford to pay her debt was that the United States was spending more than that sum on its own forces.

Before departing from America, Shaw consented to give reporters some more of his ideas for 35 minutes aboard ship. He chiefly reiterated his previous criticisms of America, but added a few new ones. One was that Americans are frostering their time away in ost pursuit with the exception of producing and reading "a distinctly superior crop of children."

HUNT FOR CONVICT ROUND WORLD

French Prisoner Of Devil's Island Is Traced To Shanghai

A six-months' hunt by French police and secret service agents through tropical oceans from Devil's Island to Trinidad and thence half way round the world ended recently, when Claude Cheval, escaped French convict, was rearrested in Shanghai aboard the German ship Kulmerland says the "North China Daily News":—

Cheval, formerly a sailor in the French Navy, was sentenced to death for a crime committed on the China station six years ago. Commuted to hard labour for life his sentence was ordered to be served in France's penal settlement on the shoulder of South America.

Thence he escaped. Past mangrove swamps, hiding by day and prowling or sailing by night, he escaped with three companions to the outer world. But the long arm of France found him here in Shanghai, and he is once more in duress.

JULES MICHELET.

Claude Cheval served in Far Eastern waters with the French Navy in 1927, when he committed the crime whose consequences he has tried to escape. He was in the Jules Michelet, the cruiser which was a familiar sight in Shanghai.

One day Cheval attacked and tried to kill an officer of the ship, and for this he was tried and sentenced to death. He did not face the guillotine, however, for the authorities commuted his sentence to the travaux forces, the hard labour of French Guiana, just above the equator.

French Guiana 45 years ago was appointed as a place for banishment for confirmed criminals and for convicts sentenced to more than eight years' hard labour. In its steamy climate Cheval lived and worked for nearly six years.

ESCAPE TO TRINIDAD

Cheval had the dreams of many before him and probably of many yet to come. He decided to make his escape from the colony, whose Devil's Island has achieved such notoriety.

With three others he laid his plans. They acquired a small boat, and a store of water and food. Then one night they commenced their venture.

Days passed as the small boat gradually worked northward. Guards patrolled with unceasing vigilance to find the party, expecting the four either to die of privation or sickness, or else, driven by lack of food and water, to return of their own accord.

Their venture proved successful however, and they won through to Trinidad 800 miles away. Here the four laid low until they had completed plans for putting more distance between themselves and Guiana.

SAILS IN GERMAN SHIP.

Claudo Cheval, with the seafaring training which had stood him in such good stead in the escape from Guiana, cast his professional eye along the waterfront. Luck again smiled upon him and he managed to find a German ship due to sail for Hamburg. By carefully avoiding mannerism or slang which might have given him away, Cheval managed to find a place for himself amongst the crew.

In Hamburg Cheval again laid low for a little, but not for long. He joined the Norddeutscher-Lloyd ship Kulmerland, bound for the Far East.

But he had not been forgotten. His name and description had been circulated to thousands of guardians of the law.

ARREST IN SHANGHAI

Detectives of the French Concession police in Shanghai had received their little scrap of information, and they got busy. The Kulmerland arrived from Europe, and it was not long before a detective was quietly scanning the faces of the crew.

Cheval was identified, although he did not know it, and was found to be serving as a cook in the vessel. Word was quickly passed on to French Police headquarters, and a party set out for the Old Nigpo dock, where the Kulmerland is lying.

The detectives visited Wayside Station, and representatives of the International Settlement police accompanied the French Concession party in the short journey to the dock. Cheval had been re-arrested.

SECOND DEATH SENTENCE

Plight Of Negro Boy Charge With Rape

The following cable dated New York, April 9, appeared in a London daily:—

"Twenty-year-old Heywood Patterson, one of the seven Scottsboro Negroes accused of assaulting a white woman, was at Decatur, Alabama, to-day, sentenced to death for the second time in his life.

He was found guilty of criminally assaulting Mrs. Victoria Price.

The jury deliberated for 18-1/2 hours, and as soon as they delivered their verdict the defence announced that they would lodge an appeal.

In an impassioned plea for Patterson's life, defending counsel, Mr. Samuel Leibowitz recited the Lord's Prayer.

Condemning the atmosphere of racial hatred, he declared that only the presence of the militia saved the boys from being lynched.

Another of the defence lawyers, Joseph Brodsky, announced today that three men had threatened his life.

The original death sentences against the boys were quashed by the United States Supreme Court last November. The present retrial is taking place more than two years after the alleged offences.

The lads are being dealt with one by one, the next one to appear in court—next Monday—being Charles Weems."

NUDISM TO BE BANNED

Beauty Contests Will Be Prohibited By European Govts.

A Wave of reaction against beauty contests between rival countries is sweeping the Continent.

Germany is expected shortly to place an official ban on German girls competing in them. Italy, Austria and Turkey have already done so.

The Government officials who impose the ban find many grounds for their action.

They declare that the contests have detrimental effects on the girls themselves, and cite the large number of so-called "beauty queens" who have met violent deaths or found themselves plunged into tragedy after a fleeting fame.

ON MORAL GROUNDS.

In Catholic countries the contests are severely criticised on moral grounds.

Leaders of the Roman Church have from time to time denounced the competitions, calling the girls who take part nothing but "painted dolls," and condemning the displays for their nudity and moral turpitude.

In Turkey, reaction set in after two rival "queens" had indulged in a verbal and written duel concerning their respective looks. Mustapha Kemal intervened and banned further contests.

HITLER'S UKASE.

Austria and Italy took similar steps. Now Hitler is likely to order a similar ban in Germany.

Preparations are still going on for a beauty contest at the World Fair in Chicago, but many countries will not be represented in view of the growing feeling against these displays.

LORD READING RESIGNS FROM ANGLO-GERMAN ASSOCIATION

Lord Reading has resigned from the Anglo-German Association of London because of the policy of the German Government against Jews. He has sent letter to Mr. Bernard Morgan, the secretary of the association in which he says:—

"I shall be obliged if you will inform the members of the Anglo-German Association that in view of the policy of persecution now being pursued by the German Government against the Jews in Germany, I cannot as a member of the Jewish community continue to hold office as president or to remain a member of the society.

Please convey to the members my gratitude for their loyal support during my tenure of office since the inception of the association in 1920.

PLUNGED 1,000ft. TO DEATH

A pit-worker was flung 1,000 feet down a shaft in Betteshanger Colliery near here to-day, when a cage in which he was standing suddenly dropped says a Deal message of April 11.

The cage sank into 300 feet of water and if the pumping operations are not successful divers will make efforts to recover the body.

The man was George Sedgwick, an electrician. This is the second fatal accident at the colliery in 10 days, a miner being crushed to death by a drop chair last week.

An amazing NEW camera-works like an expensive reflex—but costs only Rs. 29/

HERE is the most amazing camera value ever offered! —It's the Brilliant camera, made by a firm of 175 years standing—

IT shows you the picture almost FULL SIZE while you take it, just like an expensive Reflex does. It takes the standard Rs. 1-2 2¼" x 3¼" film but gives pictures 2¼" square — so you get 12 pictures instead of 8 from every spool! The Anastigmat F/7.7 lens fitted is 4 times as fast as the ordinary box camera lens. See it at your dealers—you'll wonder how so good a camera can be sold at so low as Rs. 29. *If your dealer hasn't the Brilliant in stock yet, please apply to*

SCHERING-KAHLBAUM (INDIA) LTD.,
P. O. Box 683, BOMBAY.

SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AND BE HAPPY
Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
Inquire about our Insurance Scheme—it is for your benefit.

The Central Bank of India Ltd.
Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

For the Treatment of Pernicious Anaemia
Hemobin Syrup
WITH LIVER POLYPEPTIDES

It is a concentrated active principle of liver, free from all inert substances and is much more effective in Pernicious Anaemia than ordinary Liver Extract. Each fluid dram represents the active principles of 1/2 oz. of fresh Liver and Haemoglobin from 3 drams of pure blood together with Arsenic and Strychnine.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD., CALCUTTA.
Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street.

Safest Investment which Never Depreciates
IS
A LIFE POLICY
OF
The GREAT EASTE
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)
For Particulars and Agency Terms Apply to:—
M. V. MERCHANT, Branch Mana
50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort Bom

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1003

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1933

6 Killed In Punjab Mail Disaster

Engine And 6 Bogies Derail Near Mokameghat On Account Of Removal Of Rails

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The down Punjab Mail was derailed at about midnight, yesterday, somewhere down Mokamehghat between Domra and Bearhee stations.

It is reported that one person has been killed and several others injured.

RAILS REMOVED

(Later)—The latest information regarding the derailment of the down Punjab Mail, near Mukhama, shows that the cause of the accident was the removal of the rails.

The engine with six bogies derailed, of which the five bogies capsized, the first two being badly telescoped.

One bogey was the brake van, and Intermediate from Delhi; one bogie first and second composite from Delhi; two bogies first and second class from Kala, and one intermediate from Kalka.

4 KILLED AND 7 INJURED

So far four Indians are reported to have been killed, while seven others have ben injured.

The nationaities of the latter are presently unknown. Those killed have not been identified and the injured have been sent to the hospital.

The crew in the engine are reported to have escaped injury. Assistance was immediately sent from Dinapore and from Jamalpore.

DUPLICATE TRAIN

A duplicate train left from Mokamah at 6 a.m. to-day, and it is expected at Calcutta at 2 p.m. to-day

A single line now is working and it is expected that the double line will be ready for use after 30 hours.

6 KILLED 7 INJURED. LATER.

The latest casualties in the Punjab Mail disaster are 6 killed and 11 injured. So far there is no report of any Britisher being injured.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, May 3

SCENE OF ACCIDENT

A report was received here of the derailment of the Punjab Mail last night between Dumra and Burbee, 273 miles from Calcutta, resulting in the death of one person and serious injuries to six others.

The accident took place near midnight, engine, and three bogies suddenly leaving the rails.

OFFICIAL VERSION

The Divisional Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, wires from Dinaprre under to-day's date as follows:—

The engine and six vehicles of the 2-Down Punjab Mail were derailed at 273.3/4 between Dumra and Burhee stations in the vicinity of Mokameh. The two leading vehicles, and inter-class and brake and a first and a second class compartment were very badly telescoped.

The down-line will be blocked for about 36 hours. The traffic is being passed on the Up-Line.

The four persons who are dead have already been found and are still unidentified, but all the Indians injured have been cleared to hospital on the passing train, and are proceeding to their destination.

The number treated is six.

The clearing of the wreckage is proceeding.—A. P.

HIS HOLINESS SWAMIGAL SERIOUSLY ILL

Appoints His Successor In Presence Of Pilgrims

(From A Correspondent).

ADONI, May 1.

His Holiness Sri Suvratendra ...a Swamigal of Sri Raghavendra Swami Muth, being dangerously ill at Mantralayam, appointed with the consent of the public ...ccence of the Muth and a ...ion of pilgrims ...Srinivasamoorthi ...njangud Venkatesa ...successor and ...rge of the ... 28th April ...asamoorthy

HORRIBLE DEMON OF COMMUNALISM

Alam Out To Kill It With Picture Cards

LAHORE, May 3.

In addtion to making use of the press and platform to carry out the programme of his Anti-Communal League, which aims at the eradication of communalism in all its forms, Dr. Mohammad Alam, founder of the League, intends to bring out a series of picture post cards intended to make an effective visual appeal from the anti-communal point of view.

The picture post cards which will be printed in four languages, English, Bengali, Urdu and Hindi, will be priced at an anna each and the first of the series, which is in print, will be launched in a few days time.

TOGORE'S POEM.

The first picture card will have the blessings of Rabindra Nath Tagore and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad whose messages will be printed at the bottom on the picture.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has composed a special poem for the first card to be printed in English and Bengali on the respective cards, while Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has sent a special couplet in Urdu.

Dr. Alam thinks that the first issue of 50,000 of the above post cards will have good effect in bringing home the evils of communalism.

The picture on the first post card depicts India in the grasp of a horrible demon—styled "communalism"—who has enveloped Bengal in his arms and has his teeth fixed on the Punjab. The Anti-Communal League is shown as a cannon directed against the demon and the shell that is issuing forth from it is described as common interest.—A.P.

REMOVED FROM CHURCH ROOF

This plaque of Mahatmaji was placed (in November, 1932) in the roof of the extensions of St. Mary's Church, Finchley (London), which were dedicated by the Bishop of London and were erected during the Indian crisis..

A Reuter's telegram of April 26 from London stated that, following a controversy in that connection the plaque depicting Mahatma Gandhi had been removed from the Finchley Parish Church by the Rector, the Rev. Stuart Berneys, with the concurrence of the Parochial Church Council and now hangs on the door of the Rector's study.

HARVARD'S GIFT TO CANBERRA

Archaeological Specimens Presented To Australian Museum

CANBERRA (F. C. T.)
(By Mail).

Nearly 250 specimens from the Harvard Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have been presented to the Australian Institute of Anatomy by the Harvard University.

It is claimed to be the most complete and up-to-date epitome of American archaeology outside that country.

The collection is welcomed by the director, Sir Colin MacKenzie both as a gesture of goodwill following an earlier Harvard gift of specimens of primitive Red Indian culture, and for the comparison it affords with the primitive culture of the Australian stone age aborigine.

Another important addition is the contents of the Rabaul Ethnological Museum, and the collection from the Papuan Museum will also arrive shortly.

The institute already has in its possession the Horne Bowie, Milne Murray, Black, and Nakivell collections.

The "presentation of a complete and systematic archaeological collection from Harvard to the national capital", said Sir Colin Mackenzie "emphasises the importance of Canberra as the great centre in the Pacific for anatomical and anthropological research."

FRENCH OFFER TO EINSTEIN

Teaching Post At Sorbonne

PARIS (By Mail).

The Radical and Radical-Socialist Committee has warmly approved the statement of M. Herriot that the French Government would feel itself honoured in offering to Professor Einstein a teaching post in France.

The committee adopted a motion protesting against the treatment of German Jews and demanding that they should be safeguarded in accordance with the principles of all liberal nations.

"MOON" MILL REOPENS

1,100 Men Resume Work

The Moon Mills, Parel, Bombay which had closed down on April 1 due to trade depression recommenced work on Wednesday morning with 1100 workers.

100 CHINESE MASSACRED

Brutality Of Muslim Rebels

YARKAND CAPTURED

Government Buildings Also Burnt

PEKING, May 3.

A massacre of 100 Chinese by Mohammedan rebels who captured Yarkand old city, on 11th April, is confirmed by messages from Kashgar.

It is reported that the rebels also burnt Government buildings. British and Swedish missionaries and traders escaped unharmed.—Reuter.

HOW AKOLA OBSERVED HARIJAN DAY

AKOLA, May 1.

The main item in the programme of yesterday was the collection of funds for the District Harijan Seva Sangh. Accordingly 8 batches of workers moved from house to house in different parts of the city, and collected Rs. 140/- cash and cloth and grain worth Rs. 25/-.

In the evening a mixed procession of Harijans and high class Hindus started from Janoji Boarding House and after parading through the principal streets of the city, it ended in a meeting on the Tilak Park under the presidentship of Mr. Chandoorkar, a pleader and the President of District Harijan Seva Sangh.

LADIES PART.

The meeting was addressed by two Harijan brothers, Mr. Sambhuji Khandare and Mr. Bhairav Bhangi Mr. Dadasahib Pandit and Mrs. Durgabai Joshi also spoke at the meeting. Ladies took a prominent part in all the functions.

Air Commodore Fellowes with Mrs. Fellowes and Flight Lt. McIntyre arrived at Karachi on the evening of 2nd May in Pussmoth and Gypsymoth aeroplanes respectively, from Udaipore. They will leave for England in the same planes on May 5. The Westland plane is being dismantled and will be shipped by "Warfield" on the 13th May.—A. P.

PROFITABLE TO BOTH SIDES

Anglo-Argentine Trade Argeement Provides For More Imports

COAL FOR BEEF

Britain's "Frozen" Credit To Be Paid In Cash: Argentine To Enforce Old Customs

LONDON, May 2.

The obstacle to Anglo-Argentine Trade, constituted by ten million sterling "Frozen" British credits in the Argentine, has been surmounted by an Anglo-Argentine trade agreement by which Argentine undertakes that sterling exchange arising from the sale of Argentine products in the United Kingdom, after deduction of a reasonable sum towards the service of Argentine external debts in other countries, shall be made available to meet the United Kingdom's current requirements.

PROVIDING CASH PAYMENT.

The Argentine, in 1933, will earmark a sterling equivalent of twelve million pesos, to provide cash payment to the holders of the frozen balances, while large frozen balances will be dealt with by a funding scheme under which the Argentine will issue 20-year four per cent sterling bonds in the exchange for frozen pesos. With regard to customs the Argentine will revert generally to the rates of duty enforced before 1930, on the goods on which Britain has suggested reduction of duty.

THE FREE LIST.

The Argentine will maintain in the free-list coal and other goods at present imported duty-free, and Britain will not impose new or increased duties or quantitative limitations on specified Argentine products, including raw wool.

Britain will not restrict imports of Argentine chilled beef, below the quantity permitted by Ottawa Agreement, unless it is necessary in order to maintain remunerative price level, and then only after consulting the Argentine Government, and the reduction will not exceed ten per cent below the Ottawa level, unless the imports of chilled and frozen meat from the Dominions are also reduced by a percentage equal to the percentage of the reduction of Argentine beef, exceeding ten per cent.

OTTAWA LEVELS.

No restriction on Argentine frozen beef, mutton and lamb below the Ottawa levels will be imposed unless the imports from the Dominions are also reduced. Reuter's Special.

WEAKER TONE ON 'CHANGE

Profit-Taking In Wall-Street

(Special Cable).

London, May 2.

The Stock Exchange reopened fairly cheerful, but with business throughout disappointing, most of the sections developed a weaker tone. Most of the commodity markets also reacted, especially at the close, owing to lower American advices.

Foreign Exchanges fluctuated freely, and towards the close American dollars were 3.88 and the French Francs 84.78.

Wall Street opened weak owing to renewed heavy profittaking.

QUOTA BY RUBBER MANUFACTURERS

Lords Pass First Reading Of Irwin's Bill

LONDON, May 3.

The House of Lords passed the first reading of the Government bill introduced by Lord Irwin to provide contribution by rubber manufacturers of the United Kingdom to the Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers.—Reuter's Special.

HITLER'S BIG SWOOP ON TRADE UNIONS

State Commissar "For Protection Of Workmen's Interest" Explains Why & Says Aim Is To Unite All Unions

BERLIN, May 3.

Following Herr Hitler's swoop on trade unions, all banking accounts of Labour leaders temporarily seized will be investigated.

Doctor Ley, the State Commissar for the protection of Workmen's Interests, announced that the labour organisation had to be taken over by Nazis in the interests of workmen.

He added that Christian and other non-Socialist trade unions would have to recognise the new order or would be dissolved. The Government's aim was to unite all trade unions into one homogeneous union of manual and office-workers.—Reuter.

TARIFF TRUCE

France To Agree To U. S. Proposal Till Economic Conference Outcome

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, May 3

The French Ambassador informed Mr. Phillips, Under-Secretary of State that France would agree to a tariff truce pending the World Economic Conference, provided it contained a clause permitting tariff changes to meet any depreciation of sterling or the American dollar.

Mr. Phillips indicated that the United States would not object to the inclusion of such a clause.

MOVE TO FULLY PROTECT TRADE

France Ready To Meet Fall Of Dollar

PARIS, May 3.

A programme for the full protection of French trade, the drafting of which will be begun as soon as the United States has abandoned the gold standard, it is believed, will be put into operation if the dollar falls more than 15 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE ON TARIFF TRUCE

WASHINGTON, May 3.

In connection with the Tariff truce which Mr. Norman Davis has been instructed to urge at the World Economic Conference, Mr. Phillips, Under-Secretary of State, has indicated that the United States will not object to the inclusion of a clause permitting changes in tariffs to meet any depreciation of the American dollar.—Reuter's Special.

UNITY ALONE SOLVES INDIAN PROBLEM

Barkat Ali Says Tension Will Lead Nowhere

LAHORE, May 3.

Malik Barkat Ali Advocate, Lahore, has issued a statement in connection with the draft formulae that has been provisionally settled at Simla between the Hon. Sir Jogindra Singh and others with the help and guidance of the Hon. Mian Sir Fazal-i-Hussain. He says:—

The formulae which has been published in the papers on the authority of the Hon. Sir Jogendra Singh and the Hon. Sir Fazal-i-Hussain proceeds identically on the lines above mentioned and I appeal to all who have the welfare of the province at heart to accept it as the best solution of the political ills from which the province is suffering.

After all, prolonged communal tension and a separate life for each community can lead nowhere. An attempt to meet together, provided the legitimate and just interests of all are fairly and adequately protected, is the only road to better life and national strength.—A. P.

HERESY HUNT IN NEW YORK

Authoress Of Best Seller Persecuted By Presbyterians

NEW YORK, April 12.
(By Mail).

Because Mrs. Pearl Buck, missionary and authoress of the best-seller, "The Good Earth," expressed her inability to believe that the heathen races are eternally damned unless they subscribe to Christian doctrines, she has been made the victim of a heresey hunt by leading Presbyterian divines.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church admitted to-day that it was considering removing Mrs. Buck and one other unnamed missionary for "their doctrinal utterance."

"MAGIC."

One of the denomination's principal theologians, Dr. Gresham Machen, Professor at Westminster Theological Seminary, Philadelphia has filed a brief against Mrs. Buck in which he alleges that in one of her recent writings she asserted that damnation of the heathen was the doctrine of magic religion, adding, "I agree with the Chinese who feel their people should be protected from such superstition."

Dr. Machen has also alleged that Mrs. Buck has indicated that she did not consider belief in the diety of Christ essential to salvation, and that she did not believe in the New Testament miracles nor in original sin.

CHINESE CROMWELL

General Of 54 Asked To Lead Manchu Army

SHANHAIKWAN, April 9.
(By Mail).

At the age of 54, and with no previous military experience, Li chiching, a grandson of the celebrated diplomat, Li Hun-chang, has been instructed by Mr. Pu Yi, Chief Executive of Manchukuo, to lead the first victorious Manchu-army back into North China.

Emerging into military life much like Cromwell—who was also past his youth when he took to soldiering—Li Chiching has arrived at a spot two and a half miles outside of Chingwangtao, the famous coal port which has large British interests.

Immediately on his arrival he demanded the surrender of the port, declaring that unless a reply were received within twenty-four hours the city would be stormed.

When this ultimatum was received 500 cavalrymen garrisoned in the city at once deserted and surrendered to Li Chiching. More than that, they expressed their desire to enlist under his colours.

As to the complete surrender of the city, negotiations are now said to be "peacefully proceeding."

The main reason for Li Chiching's successful advance is that he is an aristocrat. Royalists everywhere support him—in contradiction to Cromwell—and it is upon him that rests the hope of a restoration of the Manchu dynasty.

...TTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.